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NO. 581.

may be made to it, on the same terms.

plished, when could we count on gaining these two designs, absolutely necessary as they ooth were to our escape, seemed to be nothing more or less than a rank impossibility. Towards morning, I got a wild notion into my head about letting ourselves down from the back of the Palace, in the dark, and taking our chance of "I have taken Mr. Kitten, as a matter of new ta

"A woman with a clear head and a high courage and a patient resolution—all of which Miss Maryon has got, above all the world—may do more to help us, in our present strait, than

Speak to anybody you please, Gill; but, whatever you do, man, stick to it at the trees. Let's get the timber down—that's the first thing to be done, anyhow."

Before we were mustered for work, I took an opportunity of privately mentioning to Miss Maryon and Mr. Macey what had passed between Short and me. They were both thunderstruck at the notion of the rafts. Miss Maryon, as I had expected, made lighter of the terrible difficulties in the way of carrying out our scheme

the first safe opportunity of speaking secretly to me or to Mr. Macey."

She turned away, and I went back to my "It is don"

comrades. Half an hour afterwards, we were off for our second day's work among the trees. When we came back, I looked at Miss Maryon. She closed her eyes. So, nothing had

the trees, always meriting the same good character for industry from our Pirate guard. Six more evenings I looked at Miss Maryon, and six times her closed eyes gave me the same dis-Macey had thought of nothing. I was beginning to get low in spirits; but Short was just as

ainst the trunk of that tree, thinking of what sheen the subject of my thoughts ever since it, and calling to the American mate, at the a spoke to me. My sister's little girl was far end of the hall, asked sharply, in English,

ix and thirty living souls (being the number of the prepared for the nine o'clock that about the rafts."

The second and smaller piece of the dough is then prepared for the nine o'clock that about the rafts."

Change of guard. On that food—come nearer, that was actually in the face of the guard that watched it? And, even if that was actually in the face of the guard that watched it? And, even if that was actually in the face of the guard that watched it? And, even if that was actually in the face of the guard that watched it? And, even if that was actually in the face of the guard that watched it? And, even if that was actually in the face of the guard that watched it? And, even if that was actually in the face of the guard that say it in a whisper—on that food—come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food all our chances of escape now turn. If we can in the fight. The second and smaller piece of that about the rafts."

"Wait a bit," says I, it is a whisper—on that food—come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must say it in a whisper—on that food—the come nearer, Davie, I must ng the rafts? The compassing of either of who is more to be feared than all the rest, will

alace, in the dark, and taking our chance of "I have taken Mr. Kitten, as a matter of neding able to seize the sentinels at that part of cessity, into our confidence," she said. "I have the building, unawares, and gag them before learnt from him a simple way of obtaining the hey could give the alarm to the Pirates in juice of that plant which he forbade the child But Short, when I mentioned my plan to eat. I have also made myself acquainted

into our secret, and see what they said. Short asked me which two I had in mind when I made that proposal?

"Mr. Macey," says I, "because he is naturally quick, and has improved his gifts by learning and Miss Maryon."

The Indians are certain to run in here, in the matter. Mr. Macey. ing, and Miss Maryon"—
"How can a woman help us?" says Short, will tell them that he has seen a snake—they

do more to help us, in our parts of help us, in our case any man of our company," says I.

"Well," says Short, "I dare say you're right.

"Well," says Short, "I dare say you're right.

of his may ruin all our hopes—but never dread the Indians, and never doubt me."

"There is one thing more," "When is the attempt to be made?"
"In three days' time," I answered, "there will be timber enough down to make the rafts."

"In three days' time, then, let us decide the question of our freedom or our death." She spoke those words with a firmness that amazed me. "Rest now," she said. "Rest and hope."

The third day was the hottest we had yet any as the held frield of the march. I may arms, and went back to Short.

"Sling him on my back," says I, "as you slung the little girl on your own the first day of the march. I want both my hands, and the child won't be quiet away from me."

Short did as I asked him in two minutes.

not all mine. Chance—no! Providence—suggested the design; and the instrument with which its merciful Wisdom has worked, is—a child."

She stopped, and looked all round her anx
Captain's tent had been set up, about twelve or fourteen feet from the door. Two torches were fourteen feet from the door. Two torches were burning before it. By their light, I saw the guard on duty file out, each man munching his tortilla, and each man grumbling over it. At the sight of the Pirate Captain, asleep across the way out, the unfortunate, mischievous could not see, I heard the men off duty grum bling also. The Pirate Captain, who

nunt, over and over again, in this ruined place;) and while they are so engaged, the opportunity that I want, the two minutes to myself, which are all that I require, will be mine. Dread the Pirate Captain, Davis, for the slightest caprice of his may ruin all our hopes—but never dread that I require to myself, which are all that I require, will be mine. Dread the Pirate Captain, Davis, for the slightest caprice of his may ruin all our hopes—but never dread to many hands. Having been used to riding on my shoulders for so many days, he had taken a fancy to me; and, when I tried to put him away, he only clung the tighter and the many on the sister's little deaf and dumb boy saw me, and, slipping between us, caught tight hold of one of my hands. Having been used to riding on my shoulders for so many days, he had taken a fancy to me; and, when I tried to put him away, he only clung the tighter and the many on the control of the many of the many on the control of the many of the control of the many on the control of the many on the control of the many of the control of are all that I require, will be mine. Dread the Pirate Captain, Davis, for the slightest caprice of his may ruin all our hopes—but never dread the Indians, and never doubt me."

Nobody, who had looked in her face at that moment—or at any moment that ever I knew of—could have doubted her.

"I knew of the slightest caprice began to murmur in his helpless dumb way. Slight as the noise was which the poor little fellow could make, we all dreaded it. His mother wrung her hands in despair when she heard him; and Mr. Fisher whispered to me for Hayava's rake to cuit the heard him; and taken a fancy to me; and, when I tried to put him away, he only clung the tighter, and began to murmur in his helpless dumb way.

in my arms, and went back to Short.

"We are left here to watch and think, all day," she whispered—and I could almost hear the quick beating of her heart. "While you usual; and when we had done, we left on the was up; that it was time to try the experiment."

As soon as he had finished, Mr. Macey passed the word on to me, that the quarter of an hour usual; and when we had done, we left on the As soon as he had finished, Mr. Macey passed

on my shoulder, with the jacket held ready in both hands, I kneeled down on one knee at

loud into a spoken document of some kind, when Mr. Fisher wisely and quickly clapped a

and poles, to make both the rate, got back in the place, and the Place Rate of Rate of

Packer, close to Sergeant Drooce, and that Mr. Fisher seemed to be taking great pains to make himself agreeable to Mr. Pordage. I was glad the Pirate Captain's head, and fixed my eyes steadily on his ugly sleeping face.

The sailors came out first, with their shoes turned cold, the river closed at many points, and

bimself agreeable to Mr. Pordage. I was glad to see that the two gentlemen of the company, who were quick witted and experienced in most titings, were already taking in hand the two and titings, were already taking in hand the two and titings, were already taking in hand the two and titings, were already taking in hand the two and titings, were already taking in hand the two and the gamins of Paris who could afford a pair of all the gamins of Paris who could af

1838, announced Rachel's first performance of thrilling to the very soul of the hearer.

Rachel always held in great affection the

and the read of that reag, this large of the break the single of the company of the street of the company of th

stole cut into the hall.

I stopped at the tent, went in, and took the first knife I could find there. With the weapon between my teeth, with the little innocent asleep high mass, killing three persons, and danger-instance of the salary, which was eight hundred dollars in the first year, being raised to four thousand dollars.

Her popularity sprang aimost instanted in ingly suggested to me by a new departure. Within a few days, the papers have brought word of the decease of the venerable Charles Avery, of Alleghany city. I am not informed of particulars, but his life was a sure guarantee. the second year.

In after years, her income varied from sixty thousand dollars, but his life was a sure guarantee of a glorious transition from earth to heaven. Charles Avery was one of the princes of Pennsylvania, one of the nobles of the nation, one of the models of mankind. In his family, he was a sure guarantee of a glorious transition from earth to heaven. Charles Avery was one of the princes of Pennsylvania, one of the nobles of the nation, one of the models of mankind. In his family, he

genius, who for the past eighteen years was the glory of the French stage. Rachel, whom it is scarcely too much to call the creator of French tragedy in modern times, died at the Villa of Sardon, near Cannes, in the department of Var, Sunday, the 3d inst., at eleven o'clock, the coffin (by P. M. Bachel was borne in March 1820, at the little Swiss village of Munf, during one of the peddling tours of her parents, who were Jew hawkers, named Felix, gaining a living by periodically visiting various towns in Germany

somewhat younger, is at the College of Saint tot, because it knew him not." But what difference does it make, whether the world knows settled on any other basis than a Southern one.

The suggestion was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union of the Union, it the Kansas question was settled on any other basis than a Southern one.

The suggestion was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union of the Union, it in Kansas question was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union of the Union, it in Kansas question was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union of the Union, it in Kansas question was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union of the Union, it in Kansas question was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union of the Union, it in Kansas question was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union of the Union, it in Kansas question was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result and the law of the union, it in Kansas question of the Union, it in Kansas question does of not have the with shows and upon which some of the most terrible distance.

The function of the Union, it in Kansas question was monstrous. He had no fears of such a result and the law of the local the striple of such as settled on any other basis than a Southern one.

The function of the Union, it in Kansas question

keep us imprisoned in this place. The first change of guard at night is at nine o'clock. At that time, seven men come off duty and the nine who come of the deceased, were hone come of the deceased, were hone to the right across the duty and thus I an at once that thus I am at once the nine who was then a director of a cfered to met to music. He took her to Mr. Hamlin (Me.) opposed the bill. He said thus I am at once the nine who was then a director of a cfered tor sale in the excess man, led thus I am at once the nine who was then a director of a cfered to sale in the smeet them, reported them. He shaded in the most popular, profitable, and a dulaire, who was then a director of a cfered tor sale in the steets. The Theatre franction, entered the most popular, profitable, and a dulaire, who was then a director of a cfered tor sale in the steets. The theatre was pain dot one, with thus I am at once the mission than to music. He took her to Mr. Hamlin (Me.) opposed the bill. He solves the mission than to music. He took her to Mr. Hamlin (Me.) opposed the ball and the evening of the deceased, were the third than a donce that the she was high a decease of the she ad in the steets. The Theatre frequests the mission than to music. He took her to Mr. Hamlin (M the nine o'clock change of gnard, that the seven men who come off duty, and the nine who go on, have a supply of baked cakes of Indian corn, reserved expressly for the food between them; the Pirate Captain (the food between them; the Pirate Captain (the food between them; the Pirate Captain (the food between them; the Captain (the food between them; the Pirate Captain (the food between them; the prospect, to the natural sleep, which at ouch on his body might have disturbed.

I forgot the knife in my teeth, I declare the fightful suspense of that mounts, and being consequently without capital, the prospect, to the natural sleep, which at ouch on his body and the foll off—not into the form on the foll off—not into the form on the foll off—not into the form on the foll off—not into the foll off—not i

WASHINGTON, D. C.

| The production of the produ eskes and later.

In the second and smaller piece of all the night. The second and smaller piece of all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power true. If we can be all one chance of excess power that have also the power of the standard power of the way of the standard power. The power of the standard power of the s to him, you'de on heart of it. Is said that me hall be charged with the work of the proposed; but, that letting women and children, to say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar, say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar, say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar, say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar, say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar, say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar, say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar, say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar, say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar made and like Mc. Portage, among them—
"Mot you had been the straight of Droce, and a was most greatly accepted, and a promise of an interest of the say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar, say nothing of Droce and Portages, with a salar say nothing of Droce and Portages and P or thirders, Davis. They shall not endanger the charters, Davis. They shall not ended to get the torch. The prise of the stage. Rachel then went to shand on the stage. Rachel then went to shand the

To the Editor of the National Bra.

To the Editor of the National Bra.

We are still without political news of moment, but we are in daily expectation of the meeting of the International Congress for the final settlement of the pending question of the Principalities.

To the Editor of the National Bra.

1838; announced Rachel's first performance of Camille, in Les Horaces. The next day, Rachel was already celebrated; the Parisian critics was expension, the International Congress for the final settlement of the pending question of the Principality of the conception, and, above all, by an originality of her conception, and, above all, by an originality of her conception, and, above all, by an originality of her conception, and, above all, by an originality of her conception, and, above all, by an originality of her conception, and, above all, by an originality of her conception, and, above all, by an originality of her conception, and, above all, by an originality of her conception, and, above all, by an originality of her conception, and, above all, by an originality of her conception, and, above all, by an original transfer of the matter than the first the first her tenter to the first the first and the first her tenter to the first the first and the first her tenter to a graduate of Camille, in Les Horaces. The next day, Rachel and all—as we shall, "if the Lord will"—it must be simply as the Church of the Lord will all—as we shall, "if the Lord will"—it must be simply as the Church of the pending deeper and the principal all—as we shall, "if the Lord will"—it must be simply as the Church of the pending deeper and the principal all—as we shall, "if the Lord will"—it must be simply as the Church of the pending deeper and the principal all—as we shall, "if the Lord will"—it must be simply as hope, and, finally, inquiring for somewhat of authority may interpret and impose it. The by the following vote: "We are left here to watch and think, all day," she whispered—and I could almost hear the quick beating of her heart. "While you are making the best of your time among trees, we will be the set of your time and to hear the part of your own all to her the part of a was the hottest we had yet experiment the quick beating of her heart. "While you are making the best of your time among the part of your own history in the interval—alluding part was time to try the character in which the great actress produced the bank end lowly "Master. And so it is to have not the confederative controversy and trouble. Let the fourth act, her mole undertaking."

The third day was the hottest we had yet experiments which the quarter of an hour which the quarter of an hour that it was necessary from the church, especially in these days of her lover, was probably one of the confederative controversy and trouble. Let

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, replied to Messrs. eglance of them, for I saw that the time had me, and that the difficulty was conquered.
We waited till the light was fading, and the restewance in the midst of their deast. Then, the role and the light was fading, and the restewance in the midst of their deast. Then, the wine of the American mate beloned me into the inner room, and I the down by her in the dimmest corner of it.

You have thought of something, at last, 182."

You have thought of the freedom of the merit of the thought is a single of the first of the freedom of the first of the freedom of the first of the first of the single of the half, being that presented the loss of this neck. All Paris was astonished at this unprecedents of an unber of distinguished epositions of voices—then, the voice of the American mate of the voice of the American mate of the which may be ascribed the loss of this neck. All Paris was astonished at this unprecedents of a number of distinguished eposition of the country at part of it in which it has been sent to a notary at form the country and passed of the fraudulent character of the Kansas elections, and the interference of Government with the crowd, at the risk of his neck. All Paris was astonished at this unprecedents of the fraudulent character of the Kansas elections, and the interference of Government with the crowd, at the risk of his neck. All Paris was astonished at this unprecedents of the provisions of voices of the American mate of the cheath of

to proceed to the consideration of Executive

The Steamboat Law.—The House proceeds

Nothing of importance occurred in the of the Supreme Court in the case of Scott vs. Sandford, submitted a special report, accomp

cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required. Money may be forwarded by mail at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

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word "Resolved," and insert—
"That there be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Cornelius Wendell, the sum of \$6,150, as a compensation for publish-

vs. John F. A. Sandford, the said sum in full f r copyright and all other charges incident to

amendment reported by the committee.

Messrs. Seward, Hale, Wilson, and Hamilian. opposed it. Mr. Doolitle offered an amendment, to exclude the imputation that the Senate sanctions the opinions of the Court, in ordering the ap-

propriation. This was voted down.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the special order, being the bill to increase the mili- pointments to give out, but that required nice tary establishment of the United States. Mr. Davis concluded his remarks commence yesterday in favor of the bill; and the debat was continued by Messrs. Houston and Toombe against the bill, when the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Toombs, to strike out the first section, which provides that there shall be two companies added to each of the regiments of dragoons, cavalry, and infantry,

rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs Bell, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pearce, Pugh. Simmons, Sumner, Toombs, Trumbull,

and mounted riflemen. The amendment was

Wade, and Wilson-25. -Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Clay, Davis, Evans, Fitch, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Wright, and Yulee-26.

Mr. Biggs moved a proviso, which was agreed to, limiting the time of service to two years. Mr. Stuart moved to strike out the secon section, which gave the President authority to increase the number of privates in each com-pany serving in the field or at remote stations ninety-six; which motion also prevailed.

Mr. Stuart then moved to strike out the fourth section, which provides that hereafter regular promotions to vacancies, occurring in the regi ental grades of commissioned officers, shall be by regiments or corps, instead of by arms of service, as now regulated in certain cases. This motion led to a long debate; and without taking any question, the Senate, at ten minutes past five o'clock, adjourned to Monday.

The Kansas Committee-The Speaker an nounced the select committee to whom the President's Kansas message was referred, with astructions, under the resolution adopted on the 8th instant, as follows; Messrs. Harris, o Illinois: Stephens, of Georgia; Morrill, of Ve mont; Letcher, of Virginia; Wade, of Ohio Quitman, of Mississippi; Winslow, of North Carolina; Bennett, of New York; White, of Pennsylvania; Walbridge, of Michigan; Anderson, of Missouri; Stevenson, of Kentucky Adrain, of New Jersey; Buffinton, of Mass chusetts; and Russell, of New York. The Steamboat Law.—The House resumed

the consideration of the bill further to amend an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, proceeded with his argument against the use of tin rivets

or plugs for steam-boilers, and in favor of the use of fusible alloy for that purpose. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, took occasion to say that be hoped the bill would be referred to the Committee of the Whole, as it was a measure of very great importance to the commerce

Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, opposed the bill, because it would interiere with and cripple internal trade, because it would greatly augmen the horde of office-holders to be appointed by the National Administration, and more espe cially because it destroyed the existing safe guard against boiler explosions, by allowing the use of tin plugs instead of fusible alloy.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved the previous question, which was seconded-year 102, bill, replying to the several objections which had been urged. The House had had ample time to consider the bill, he said, and he op posed the reference to the Committee of the Whole, because that might be fatal to it, as every gentleman who was familiar with the course of legislation well knew. He did not suppose the bill would be acceptable to steam t owners; it was not intended for the proection of their interests, but for the protection

through their cupidity or negligence. The question was taken on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole; which prevailed—yeas 113, nays 79.

The attention of the House was next called by Mr. Stanton, to the subject of the contumacy of another witness, John W. Wolcott, of Boston, who had refused to give direct answers to que tee on the subject of money alleged to have been expended by Lawrence, Stone, & Co., in procuring the passage of the last tariff act.

Mr. Stanton, by authority of the committee, submitted a resolution, directing the Sergeantat-arms to take the witness into custody, and bring him to the bar of the House, to answer for a contempt of its authority. This led to long discussion, in which the relative power of the House and the rights of witnesses were strongly depicted, and the resolution was finally adopted by a decisive vote.

The House then adjourned. Friday, February 12, 1858. The Senate did not sit to-day.

Mr. Wolcott, being brought to the bar of the House to purge himself of contempt, asked and obtained further time till Monday, to consult A Question of Privilege.—Mr. Fenton, of

New York, rose to a question of privilege. ence of the Government in the legislation of the House. These rumors had taken some shape in the correspondence of newspapers, to which he desired to call the attention of the House. If such interference had taken place it was right and proper that the House should rindicate its dignity.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, objected to

the gentleman's proceeding, unless he stated his question of privilege.

Mr. Fenton stated that he was just about to

do that, and sent up the following resolution:
Resolved, That a committee of five be ap pointed by the Speaker, to inquire and invest gate whether any improper attempts have been made, or are being made, by any persons connected with the Executive Department of this Government, or by any persons acting under their advice or consent, to influence the action of this House, or any of its members, upon any questions or measures upon which the House has acted, or which it has under consideration, directly or indirectly, or any improper promise offer, or intimation, employment, patronage office, or favor, under the Government, or is any department or service, to be conferred or withheld in consideration of any vote given or to be given, withheld or to be withheld, with power to send for persons and papers, and with eave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Warren, of Arkansas, declared the resolu

tion to be nothing more nor less than an insuli to the House. He understood the gentleman from New York as proposing that resolution as a matter of privilege, but it did not go far enough to make it such. If the gentleman would put tion was made, then it would be a proposition for which he would be willing to vote; but he was not willing to sit in his seat, and see the

Mr. Stephens said there was no statement of fact in regard to any officer of the House. It the gentleman has any statement to make, let

him reduce it to writing.
Mr. Houston, of Alabama, remarked, that it the gentleman would state, upon his responsibility, that improper attempts had been made to influence members, then that was somethin osed to read articles from irresponsible ewspapers, then it was not a question of privilege at all. The gentleman must state upon argument against the right of Congress to ar

Mr. Fenton said he proposed to state to the House what he knew. He had raised this ques tion in what he believed to be the discharge of h's duty to the House and to the country.

of the 10th of February, stating that while the ing over the earth in quest of fraud, the Sen- as to the power of the House in the premises, ate should take the initiative by sending the which he deemed ample, and denied that the ing 20,000 copies of the opinions of the Judges | Kansas Constitution to the House, and then, of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott | doubtless, the influence of the Administration would prevail. From the correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer saying that the Le-compton Constitution had arrived, and would Mr. Evans asked the consideration of the | be (to day) submitted to Congress, with a spe cial message from the President. upon it was uncertain. Strict party discipline ight carry it through the Senate, but in the House there was a majority of four against it. It was said that Mr. Buchanan had declared is intention to put it through in thirty days. Laughter.] These four votes might be had, as there were a number of desirable executive ap-

> engineering.
> Mr. Millson, of Virginia, caused a portion of the Manual to be read, to show that Mr. Fens ton himself had committed a breach of the privileges of the House, in reporting his resoution to the House.

Mr. Warren said he would raise the point of order. The Chair must see that it was no question of privilege, and it was radically wrong to allow him to proceed. He hoped, therefore, that the Chair would determine at once the question which he raised.

Mr. Fenton then proceeded to read from the New York Tribune a paragraph stating, in substance, that it was understood until Monday ast that Mr. Burns, of Ohio, would oppose the Lecompton Constitution, but that on the morning of that day he had changed his mind, on the understanding that his son-in-law should retain the valuable place of postmaster at Keoruk, and that he himself should be appointed marshal of the northern district of that State at the close of his Congressional service. He next read from the Constitution of the United States and Washington's Farewell Address to ustain his position. He desired to say that all this rumor required that they should vindicate by this examination the dignity and prerogative of the House.

Mr. Warren said that he could not speak for the other side of the House, but he would say that his side could not be bribed, because they were not made of that sort of material. If the centleman attempted to insinuate that there was a man upon his side of the House who could be influenced by the hope of reward to take any action at all, he had mistaken his character altogether. They would see that his point was well taken, that it was not a privieged question. If they wanted to attack the President, the Cabinet, or the Democratic party, they should come up and attack him openly, and they would meet them, but not attempt to tab him in the dark.

The Speaker stated that he had heard the statement of Mr. Fenton, and it was his opinion | them that there was nothing in it that justified the esolution. However, he would not undertake o say that this was not a question of privilege ut would refer the question to the House, for Mr. Burns, of Ohio, at this stage of the pro

eedings, called for the reading of the par agraph from the New York Tribune. The paragraph having been read, Mr. Burns pronounced it a falsehood from

ginning to end. Mr. Stephens said there was nothing in the ement from any person known to the House The member had presented nothing but newspaper articles, correspondence, and vagne ruor, which did not show that any such understanding existed between the gentleman from Ohio and the President. He therefore moved hat the whole subject be laid on the table. After brief remarks by Mr. Giddings, o

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to-yeas 108, nays 88-the Administion men aud Americans voting yea, the Republicans, nay.

The House adjourned until Monday.

Monday, February 15, 1858.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following resoluion, remarking, that as he had something to

ates be requested to communicate to the enate, if not incompatible with the public inerest, the instructions given to the Hon. Rich previous to his departure from the United States. Mr. Seward gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to reorganize the Supreme Court of the United States and the Circuit courts of the United States, so that the several States shall be represented by judges in said

ourts more nearly on the basis of their Federal population, while the administration of justice shall be made more speedy and efficient. The joint resolution from the House of Rep esentatives, making an appropriation for the payment of expenses of investigating commit tees of the House of Representatives was read and, without being referred, was, on motion

Mr. Hunter, considered and finally passed.

Indiana Contested Seats.—Mr. Hamlin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the the subject of the contested seats of th Hon. G. N. Fitch and Jesse D. Bright.

The Chair announced that the hour for ta-king up the special croer had arrived. Mr. Hamlin contended that his motion was one of privilege, and overrode all others.

The Chair having ruled (as the Reporter understood) that the subject was up, Mr. H. went on to deliver his views, and a general disussion ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Benjamin, Collamer, Pugh, Toombs, Simmons, Trumbull, Green, Stuart, and others. When the question was about to be taken-

Mr. Hunter suggested, that as the Senat was thin, and the hour somewhat late, the urther consideration of the subject should be postponed until one o'clock to morrow, with he understanding that the question should be taken at that time. The suggestion having

been acquiesced in—
Mr. Slidell moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business; which was agreed to, and after a brief session the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. J. G. Jones, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint esolution making an appropriation of \$35,000 for the payment of the expenses of the several nvestigating committees of the House of Representatives during the present session; th ame to be added to the contingent fund of the

Mr. Jones said this resolution was intended to cover expenses already incurred, and work lect committees. There were seven select committees already ordered; besides which, the Judiciary Committee was about to bring before the House a proposition to impeach one of the Judges of the United States. If they chose to act to the full extent of their powers, it was his own opinion that \$100,000 would not be enough. but that the whole expense might reach \$150,000. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, asked to have the es imated expense of each one of the committee

Mr. Jones said it was a mere matter of opin-

ion only.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, chairman of the select committee on Lawrence, Stone, & Co., said that committee had no means of knowing how far their investigation would proceed, but the expense already incurred could not exceed \$1,000, and he had no reason to expect that, in any event, it would go beyond \$2,500. The joint resolution received its several readings, and was passed.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made an ineffectua effort to introduce a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to negotiate for the acquisition of the Canadas, the Island of erstanding that none of these Territories shall come into the Union as States until they have opportunity to frame their institutions in their

Mr. John W. Wolcott, the contumacions witness in the Middlesex Mills case, appeared at the bar of the House, according to appointment, and presented his answer in writing in regard to the alleged contempt. He disclaimed all intention of disrespect, but entered into a long

Upon the conclusion of Mr. W.'s answer, Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, in accordance with the views of the committee, proposed resolutions, declar-Wolcott be committed to the common jail of

question of jurisdiction could now be raised. After ineffectual propositions to amend and lay the whole subject on the table, the resolu-

Mr. Waldron, of Michigan, presented resolu-tions of the Legislature of that State, asking aid for various objects of internal improvement Mr. Brayton, of Rhode Island, presented res olutions of the Legislature of his State, in the shape of instructions to the members to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Various bills and resolutions were introduced

tions were passed by a vote of 133 to 55.

and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules to allow him to offer a resolution of inquiry as to expenditures in Kansas for a Legislative Assembly; pending which motion, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1858.

Mr. Wheeler is the accredited agent for the Era, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

AN INSTRUCTIVE RECORD.

The Administration papers admonish promi nent members of the Democratic Party not to hazard their political prospects by opposition to its policy. Whatever the character of its measures, the safe part for the aspirant for station is, strict, unquestioning obedience: dissent leads to alienation, and alienation to political death. The politicians now who, while professing allegiance to the Democratic Party. array themselves against the course of the President on the Lecompton Constitution, can expect nothing but loss of position and influence.

These considerations suggest a review that may not be uninstructive. With rare exceptions, the movement which contemplates a transfer of the Federal Government from the Slaveholding Oligarchy to the People of the States, has taken care of the public men who, having severed old party attachments, have committed themselves honestly to its support. Practical and liberal, it has rewarded with its favors those who, rather than oppose it, have sacrificed position in their parties; but, where unable to find such men to its hand, it has created

In looking back over the progress of this movement, we find the first bold protest in the Senate of the United States, against the domination of the Slave Power, pronounced by Thomas Morris, whose speech in 1839, in reply to Henry Clay's denunciation of the Anti-Slavery Cause, was distinguished by a powerful exhibition of the principles now advocated by Republicans, and a fearless rebuke of the servility of the old parties. This was just before the political organization against the Slave Power, so that Mr. Morris, repudiated by his party, fell a sacrifice to his love of liberty. He died before the new Party had gained strength enough to take him up, and restore him to the place which his manly courage had made honorable.

In the House, about the same period, the Herculean efforts of John Quincy Adams in behalf of the freedom of petition and debate on the subject of Slavery-an issue then, with which the whole Question of Slavery was identified-gave him a position to a great extent independent of the Whig Party; a power which, as a member of that Party, or even a President of the United States, he had never wielded; a fame say upon it, it could be read, and laid over under | infinitely greater than that which belongs to the highest station.

1838: true to the great movement of Freedom, that movement has taken care of him, and, after all the vicissitudes of Party, he still occupies a seat in the House, the oldest member, having for twenty years served his country by defending the rights of man.

Fifteen years ago, John P. Hale stood in the House, a zealous member of the Democratic Party. His first blow was struck against the despotism of the Navy; his second, against the despotism of the Slave Power. The Annexation of Texas, then urged as a Slaveholding measure, on Pro-Slavery grounds, he resisted Freedom. It rewarded his brave desertion of his Party beyond his expectations-sent him to the Senate of the United States in 1847, and, after a brief interval, again in 1855, and to

Let us glance at later records. Mr. Fessen den, a distinguished member of the Whig Party. acknowledges the superior obligations of the Republican movement, and is sent to the United States Senate.

Another Whig, still more prominent, clinging to old party attachments, is as if he had never been. Hamlin, long a leader of the Democ racy, gives up old associations, rather than serve a Party which is the servant of Slavery. and the People first make him Governor, then send him back to the Senate to occupy six vears longer a post which he had so long filled with honor and efficiency. Bell, of New Hampshire, a Whig of high

the Republican Movement, is sent to the Senate for six years.

Vermont is represented in that body by two when the hour came, responded cordially to the demands of the Party of Freedom. And from Rhode Island and Connecticut, we have three Senators, once Whigs, but who now hold their seats in consequence of their adherence

What an instructive chapter is furnished by the later politics of Massachusetts! The Re-Everett, Winthrop, are passed by; Sumner, Wilson, Banks, are set up. Sumner and Wilplaced in the Senate; Banks, once a leader of term, then chosen Governor.

Millard Fillmore to private life, and strips him defiance of Party policy, puts William H. a sufficient population for one member of the Seward in the Senate of the United States for House of Representatives, and shall have a fair six years, and his full recognition of the Re-Democracy, so-called, through all its phases of Pro Slavery senility, and goes out of political with it. life; King, true to Freedom, abjures such a Democracy, and Republicanism sends him to hope it may be preserved in all its purity,

makes itself felt. It keeps Grow in the House, fail sometimes in selecting their Representamakes Bingham Governor, and restores to tives. A seat in Congress is not inaccessible then read from various newspapers, to sustain the District of Columbia, and kept in close cus. Whig, in the place of Cass, one of the foremest. The history of our politicians for the last four defence," make North and South America the President.

bull of Illinois, Doolittle of Wisconsin, Blair of Buchanan. Missouri, all Democrats, Grimes and Harlan of Iowa, Whig, and Durkee of Wisconsin, an old Anti-Slavery man, acknowledging its power, stand in Congress, the representatives of its policy; while Walker, Jones, and the Dodges, bedient to the Pro-Slavery Democracy, sink to a powerless obscurity.

Is not the record an instructive one? Does t not show the power and the liberality, too, of the New Movement? It deals with men as they are, and cares nothing for their Party antecedents. It asks but one question-Will you now and hereafter be true to Freedom? Let Baptising plain and hill, impregning all the air. the young men of the country ponder the record. The Pro-Slavery Democracy may curse, but its curse shall be turned into a blessing Even he whose only ambition is for place or power-a low ambition at best-would do well to recollect that in this great controversy between Freedom and Slavery, the path of Principle is the path to Honor.

LEGISLATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

Legislative instructions are not much respected of late years by Democratic Senators. Much more deference is paid to the requirements of the Slaveholders. Mr. Jones, of Iowa, presents the resolutions of the Legislature of his State, instructing him to vote against the Lecompton Constitution, and calmly announces his purpose to disregard them, and vote for it. Mr. Pugh. of Ohio, enjoined by Legislative resolves, framed by members of his own Party, to oppose and vote against the Lecompton Constitution, may literally obey, should it become necessary to vote directly upon that measure, but, meantime, he labors for the success of all incidental and preliminary motions, clalculated to facilitate the adoption of the Constitution. According to a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, he worked hard in the House during the late struggle on Mr. Harris's resolution for a select committee, to defeat that project. Gov. ernor Allen, of Rhode Island, is also under instructions to vote against Lecompton, and he is generally set down by letter-writers as opposed to it, but he votes as steadily with the Adminis tration on all points, as if the salvation of his soul depended upon his fidelity to Party, and we predict that he too will disobey instruc

The best way is to select men who will do right without instructions-who will serve the People, not as eye-servants, but as men of Principle and Honor.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Nothing pains our Southern friends so much as to make merry over their threats of a dissolution of the Union. They bewail it as betraying municate to that body, if not incompatible with a want of patriotism, a due reverence for the the public interests, copies of the instructions Union, to say nothing of a proper regard for given to Mr. Meade, our Minister to Brazil. themselves. Senator Davis, the other day in It seems that this Virginia gentleman, carthe Senate, was quite shocked that Mr. Fessen- rying with him abroad the same fanatical devoden did not evince more feeling, when the dread tion to Slavery that has marked his career at subject was talked about, and, for himself, home, has indicated to the Emperor his opinhad ever given utterance to any Disunion sen-

dissolve the Union, should Calhoun's Lecompton Constitution be rejected. The Alabama Legislature has authorized the Governor, should | Court of Brazil. the virtue of Congress reach that point, to take measures for calling a State Convention, which is then to ascertain what is to be done. One or two other States have done likewise. Their action is quite deliberate, and looks to no precipitate conclusion.

The movement is almost too insignificant for comment. When such men as Walker, Stanton, and Wise, come out against Lecompton, and the Legislature of Tennessee cannot make up its mind, as to what instructions it shall give its Senators, and other Southern States his Party, he resigned, went home, and carried are silent, nervous people may go to sleep with his appeal to the People. His life since then the comfortable assurance that the Union will is part of the history of the great Movement of at leat survive James Buchanan's Administra-

THE REVOLUTION GOING ON.

day he holds his seat in that body in virtue of to the Senate increases the number of Republithe sacrifice he made of Party to Principle in | can Senators to twenty-one. Thus steadily does can Senators to twenty one. Thus steadily does their political, constitutional organization, i the Revolution go on. New England, with a well calculated to engender political and social single exception, stands in the Senate a solid sympathies promotive of mutual benefits and phalanx for Liberty, and that exception, we trust, will soon cease. Mr. Allen's term expires with this Congress, and the Legislature of Rhode Island, to be elected in the spring, must establish an affinity between them, and will inchoose his successor. Let us hope that the freemen of that State will put aside all local ealousies, mere personal considerations, and at all times be happy to be assured of the take care to return men pledged to the elec- health and happiness of your Majesty and the tion of a Republican Senator-to make New England a unit on the great question of the age and the country. The Northwest is gradually falling into line: Iowa and Wisconsin have alin Michigan and Illinois, give promise of a position, recognising the paramount claims of speedy and complete renovation; and the Republicans of Indiana will doubtless soon have Senators, who, although time-honored Whigs, New Jersey will be the last to yield to the demands of Freedom, but yield they must so that in the course of a few years, the Senate will have ceased to be the bulwark of Slaveholding

EXECUTIVE INFLUENCE. Several newspapers, North and South, having stated that Executive influence would be public life the men whom the People had been | Lecompton Constitution, and one of them have accustomed to honor; but they haughtily refused | ing made specific charges against a member of to acknowledge its claims or recognise its the House, involving corruption by the Adminlegitimacy. What followed? The rejection of istration, Mr. Hoard, of New York, introduced the old leaders, the selection of new. Webster, last Friday a resolution in the House for the appointment of a committee to investigate these charges, and ascertain whether Executive son, secessionists from the Whig Party, are influence had been used to secure the votes of members. The movement occasioned much the Democracy, is sent to the House of Repre- irritation on the Administration side-memsentatives, made Speaker, elected for a second bers scouted the idea of instituting a solemn safeguard. So the inquiry was refused, by a of influence. Manly resistance to Slavery, in party vote, the Administration side voting nay. Possibly the movement may do good, by ad-Seward in the Senate of the United States for monishing all concerned in improper influences, if there be any such, that they are watch. six years longer. Dickinson adhered to the for a member who has voted against the Ad-

nied by a substitute, to strike out all after the his position. The first was from the South, tody until he shall signify his willingness to leaders of the Democracy. It takes Chase, years shows that the rewards of Executive perpetual home of Negro Slavery, and they may his position. The first was from the South, tody until he shad signly tody that he shad signly tody to the shad signly tody tod Governor of Ohio, and re-elects him, appealing stituents. The disapprobation of the People K. Meade. Is it sustained by the President? to the wisdom and purity of his deeds, in justi- has too often secured the patronage of the Pres- Give the People light. fication of his claims. It re-elects Wade to ident. The profits of a collectorship or consulthe Senate, because, for its sake, he had aban- ship have been granted as rewards for a patri. doned the Whig Party, and returns to the otic disregard by the representative of the will House Nichols and Leiter, who had sacrificed of his constituents. What has been, may be, their position in the Democratic Party. Trum- even under the lofty Administration of James

For the National Era KANSAS.

Where lies in light the land I love, Beneath blue occidental skies,
With bold, unfettered wings, the bird of Jove The empyrean flies-And Freedom, like that tameless bird. In every vale is seen, on every mountain heard.

In that far land which lies supine Beneath the orient's broad embrace. The bird of Jove first tried his wing divine In the eternal space And Freedom's soul was with him there, But faction rose, and fraud came in.

Ruled with red hand o'er alln swept through earth the din of hell, O'er Europe's western hills of snow, And genial valleys scoop'd between, Whose chequered deeds of guilt and glory sho

The mighty and the mean

And crimes that should for ave appal.

Leagued with lewd gloat and festering sin,

And there, for many an age, the watch of Freedom 1 But priestly craft, and kingly power, And faltering faith in God and man, Brought on in time the sanguinary hour When blood in rivers ran-And deep beneath its crimson wave Embattling nations sank, blent in one general grave.

O'er this loved land, which lies in light Beneath these blue and brilliant skies That bound and bless our proud and eager startles, mid his sunward way, At sights and sounds that seem born of the elder day.

Pause! ye who seek to rend the oak You think a feeble foe to find. But dream not of the mighty backward stroke Pause! ye who sow the wind Or reap the whirlwind's sudden wrathntier than dragons' teeth lie quickening in your path

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

Kentucky, Jan., 1858.

In the House, on the contested election case of Henry Winter Davis, Messrs. Phillips of Pennsylvania, Hatch of New York, Zollicoffer of Tennessee, and others, discussed the case in its various aspects.

In the Senate, the case of the Indiana Senators was contested, and, by a strict party vote, Messrs. Fitch and Bright were allowed further time to take testimony, which serves to give those gentlemen an opportunity to vote for the Lecompton fraud.

SLAVERY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Wilson has submitted in the Senate s resolution calling upon the President to comwhen questioned, denied most solemnly that he ion that that institution being common to both countries, but exposed to hostile influences "from without," should form the great bond of The New York Herald is exceedingly anxious union between them. We copy his address, as it is well to guard against contingencies, and,

> "SIRE: I have the honor to present to your Imperial Majesty my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the

"In accrediting a Minister to this Government, mine is not thereby merely discharging a courteous duty to the greatest Power of the South American continent, but is giving expression to its sincere desire to unite with the Imperial Government of Brazil in maintaining a policy that shall forever bind the two countries in bonds of peace and friendship, give adand prosperous commerce, and finally result in the permanent wealth, prosperity, and power, of two great nations, in whose destinies are wrapped up those of the two great continents

which they respectively exist. "My Government is duly impressed with the points of resemblance and identity of interest which should make the ties between the two countries indissoluble, and direct the policy and aspirations of each. An equal extent of territory, of gigantic dimensions, gives to each nation an assurance of future power that lifts it above the reach of uneasy apprehensions, and imparts to its position a dignity that be longs only to conscious strength. Their approximation, in many respects, in

future commercial progress, while an institution common to both countries, fixed and deep ly rooted in their soil, (with many hostile preju dices to encounter from without,) does sure, for mutual defence, a unity of action and feeling that will prove invincible in the future. "The President of the United States, sire, will imperial family of Brazil,"

To which his Majesty the Emperor made

the following reply: "On receiving the letter by which the Presi ready taken their places: the changes effected dent of the United States has accredited you in Michigan and Illinois, give promise of a the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to my Government, I have sincerely to thank him for this new proof of his friendship, and it is highly gratifying to me an opportunity of securing for that State in the senting to hear the friendly expressions of the senting ments inspired by the relations of the United States with Brazil, which sentiments Brazil retributes to the same extent; and, aware of fluence for the prosperity of the neighboring

The propriety of Mr. Wilson's resolution is manifest. The American People have a right to know whether Richard K. Meade, of Virginia. tive merely of the sectional Interest of Slavery, speaks by authority: whether the President has authorized him to propose covertly to the Emvision of North and South America between Brazil and the United States; to suggest to the a balance of power system in this New World, in imitation of the old European policy: whether the President gave Richard K. Meade an insight into the marvellous likeness between the Impeperial, central despotism of Brazil, and the Demmere newspaper reports: the purity of the ocratic, Republican, Federal Government of the supporters of the President needed no such United States, engendering "political and social sympathies:" whether he authorized him to propose to Brazil an alliance offensive and defensive, on the ground of the existence of Slavery forever "irrevocable." Clearly, Richard K. Meade considers Slavery not only a National ment of which our Foreign Diplomacy is to be directed. He plainly invites the Emperor of Everywhere this new Element of power it or not. And yet it will happen that People Slavery. Brazil and the United States are the and all its fatal consequences. Come one, come pected from an English writer;) The English Provinces of Canada, to be appropriated and all its fatal consequences. two great Powers of the New World, the corner- all, then !" the Senate Cameron, all secessionists from the to bribes. Public men have been bought against which the Civilization of the Age is city are making arrangements for a public that of the poet, by Professor R. Allyn, of Ohio

This is the sublime statesmanship of Richard

THE PROSPECT. The Kansas Question assumes from day to

we remember reading it, with a pleasure that day as many different phases as there are Telhas been freshened by again turning over its egraphic correspondents. A few days since, it was settled that Mr. Calhoun had acknowledged the fraud in the Delaware Crossing returns, resolved, on consultation with the Cabinet, to give certificates of election to the Free State majority of the Legislature, authorized Judge Douglas to announce this fact—and it was also settled that this stroke of policy would break up the Douglas organization, and secure beyond all doubt the speedy passage of the Lecompton Constitution, accompanied by a declaration of the right of the People to change their Constitution at their pleasure. After the People had been sufficiently excited by this New York telegraphic news, then it was proclaimed that General Calhoun had done no such thing-that the Southern men would hear of no announcement of the returns till after the admission of Kansas-that that functionary, on being called upon by Mr. Harris, evaded, mystified, and finally refused to give him any light. The next news by telegraph was, that the Democratic caucus had resolved to dispose of the army bill forthwith, then to report (Tuesday) from the Territorial Committee of the Senate a bill to admit Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, put it through straightway, send it to the House, and have it taken up and passed there before the Select Committee of Mr. Harris would have a chance to make a single inquiry-in fact, the whole inquiry was to occupy ten days at the outside-This was very exciting, of course, and the People blessed the enterprise of the newspapers for supplying them with the stirring news; but,

be disposed of summarily. With Mr. Douglas The Poetical Works of James R. Lowell. Complete i on the side of a strong majority, and the Republican Senators not half so numerous as they are now, several months passed before the Kan

sas-Nebraska bill could reach the House. Now. the Republican members number twenty-one Among the foremost in this struggle against the Lecompton Constitution stands the man whose energies secured the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and he is sustained by at lesst two Democratic Senators; while the Native American Senators, if they do not oppose, will put forth little effort to sustain. Le-In view of these circumstances, to talk of

forcing through the Senate so obnoxious measure, in hot haste, is to talk nonsense. The Opposition is too strong to be overswed, too strong not to compel conformity to the rules and usages designed to secure the utmost deliberation in legislation. Such a bill can never be carried by a coup de main.

another day brought a change. Senator Doug-

las, owing to domestic affliction, was not able

to prepare his report in time—the majority of

the committee would not therefore be in such

Judging from the past, the question cannot

haste, but put off their report till Thursday.

It is not often (says the Journal of Commerce) that we are able to concur with the Albany Evening Journal on any political topic; but for once we are with it, only we do not believe that our troops now in Utah are in any danger. On the contrary, we think they are able to take care of themselves and the Mormons too. Still less. Our frontier is so extensive, and the calls in one way and another for military services are liable to be so numerous among a population of thirty millions, that, without reference to the Utah affair, which may yet become a serious business, or it may not, we doubt if the proposed increase of the army is any too large.

From the Albany Evening Journal. Our little army now lying on the confines of the Great Salt Lake must be in imminent peril. The various expeditions from the Atlantic the Pacific are exposed to constant danger of destruction; and the Indians, incited by the Mormons, are every day committing depredations upon the pioneers of the Great West. No man and no party could survive the stigma having opposed granting relief and protection to these our imperilled countrymen.

The Evening Journal is for increasing the army for the sake of the soldiers in the Utah country, who, it says, are exposed to imminent peril: The Journal of Commerce thinks they are safe enough, but an increase of the army is demanded by the general wants of the country. Be it remembered, too, that this is the ground on which the Administration rests its demand. It is ashamed to say anything of the peril of the little army in Utah, for, at any time, it can despatch to its aid the two thousand troops in Kansas; but this would compel it to abandon its criminal policy of forcing a fraudulent Constitution upon the freemen of that Territory. Should any evil happen to our soldiers in Utah from their small numerical force, not those who vote against an augmentation of the standing army, but James Buchanan alone, will be re-

be in some danger, and that Congress ought to thirty-five, and they combine the usual proporprovide for their safety, let a bill be passed for raising volunteers. Thousands are waiting for but a hint, and they would fly to arms. For any such emergency as the Utah difficulty, a citizensoldiery will suffice. For one, we cannot bear the idea of increasing the Standing Army—it is expensive, dangerous, and demoralizing, and, it seems to us, utterly useless. Nor do we care what may be the party complexion of the Adcupies among the nations of South America, will ministration. We would not trust even a Recontinue to employ, as hitherto, its lawful in publican President with such an army as the Senate bill proposes to establish as permanent It is marvellous, after all the lessons Europe has furnished us on this subject, that we wil

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives, to investigate into the Kansas frauds, met on Monday evening, and feature of magazine literature in our country in ern Pennsylvania; and \$5,000 each to the peror of Brazil a policy which looks to the di- to the Lecomptonites) voted down nearly all achievements in this line of the earlier editors majority also intimated that they would report and Editor's Table-presenting a suitable minwhether this attempt to disobey the House and stifle investigation will be acquiesced in by that utors in such a way as to make an agreeable

The Volksblatt, a German Democratic paper, published in Indiana, says:

"Let the Democrats of Indiana, on the 23d of February, make such a demonstration as cannot or will not be disregarded by our Representatives in Congress. We owe it to ourselves in one half of this country and in the whole of that country, for the purpose of rendering it try, to declare in thunder tones that the Democracy of Indiana is inflexibly opposed to the Institution of the United States, but the Nation | Representatives to strangle it, and all may yet | Quarterlies; Quarterly Book Table and Lite | manner of its application, as well of the pri al Institution, to the protection and aggrandize- be well! Let every Democrat come up to the rary Items. The others embrace a variety of day to their country; let them lend their voices to swell the protest against this iniquity, before it is perpetrated. As yet, we may prevent i

Democratic Party. It puts Chandler, once a even the great Bacon yielded to temptation. Whig, in the place of Cass, one of the foremost. The history of our politicians for the last four defence." make North and South America the President.

The Rebiem.

Sketches of Art, Literature, and Character. By Mrs. Jameson, author of "The Characteristics of Women," &c. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1967. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

pages. Mrs. Jameson has now an established fame. Numerous more elaborate and more matured productions of her pen have followed, and received high approbation; but perhaps no one of them has been more popular than this of an earlier day. The form and method, the intermingling of literary and artistic anecdotes with criticism, with the dramatic style of dialogue, are adapted to enlist the attention and excite interest far more than a mere didactic plan would have been. Some of the incidents depicted take deep hold on the feelings—as, for astance, that of Henry Ambos, and the heroic self-denial of his devoted sister. A number of route, so that, in the event of a dissolution of the most distinguished of the artists mentioned— the Union, the road would be in the hands of as Schwauthaler and Rauch, (the latter quite the slaveholding Republic. The North and recently)-have gone from the living since her West will probably triumph, however, and the Sketches were written. Mrs. Jameson is gen- Central or Northern route be chosen. erally allowed, we believe, by those competent to speak on such subjects, to be a fair judge in matters of taste and art; and with all allowance for her individual preferences, her criti cisms are regarded as discriminating, and in his recent Kansas message. What a specmarked by a nice perception of the true and tacle is this! A Southern bitter Pro-Slavery the false. New questions of art and new wri- Governor is opposed to a gigantic fraud which a ters have occupied and are engaging the artist. Northern President supports, and endeavors to ic mind. Mr. Ruskin, with his theory of Pre- force through Congress. Raphaelitism, and splendid volumes and essays in support of his views, the hot debate of the controvertists, and numerous elaborate reviews nd discussions of all the principles of the Æsthetics, may seem to leave little room for these earlier Sketches to find favor. But we are glad that Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have included them in their number of little blue and gold volumes, so neat and handy for popular use. The admirers of Mrs. Jameson's writings are not few, and they will hail with pleasure the call to reperuse a work which has ever been a favorite one, especially in so convenient and attractive a form of reprint.

These two 16mo volumes, in blue and gold ontain genuine poetry, as well as keen and scathing rebuke of political corruption, and manly defence of human rights. Mr. Lowell is too well known as a poet of Freedom, and he stamps his lines with too deep an impress of the spirit that is stirring within him, to render it necessary for us to point him out to our readers as one whose productions have a claim on their notice. He often writes carelessly, sacrificing beauty to strength and sound sense : but among his minor poems may be found passages that seem thrown off like gems by one who knows the wealth of which he is master, and fears not to exhaust his store. His satirical pieces, like "The Fable for Critics," and especially the "Biglow Papers," are amusing specimens of a talent that few possess in an equal degree. The little piece in which, under the image of a farm belonging to the North and South, he sets forth the Compromiss, might not be inappropriate, if published in the journals of a specified time, it does not require a great the present day, especially if he would add a few stanzas in relation to the aspect of the questions, bustling place. And all this, Mr. Editor, when the whole country has been almost para tion as affected by the history of Kansas Terri-

The portrait of the author is most strikingly like to that of Col. Fremont, and might be taken for him. We are bound to mention one draw- thority of one who claims to speak from his own umes-an occasional irreverence for sacred things, and a bordering on a denial of revealed bruth, as where, in "Bibbiolatics," he says:

"Slowly the Bible of the race is writ,
And not on paper leaves, nor leaves of stone." &c. Longuage and sentiments we are pained to find in the writings of any one who otherwise commands so much of our admiration, and which even poetical license or thoughtless composi-

A noble head! Sir William Hamilton, the prince of Scottish philosophers. That high, penetrating eyes, the finely-cut mouth and chin, indicating firmness, decision, and the whole complex combination of features, on which inellect of no common order is stamped; it is a portrait for one to study. We are glad to meet Sir William Hamilton." He was one of Scotcles are from the great leading Reviews of Great from the Titan, the Dublin University, Fraser's, Tait's Edinburgh, and Chambers' Magahave not before noticed as embraced in the list, the National Review. There is a pleasing paper and respected, even on the decks of ships on Popular Legends and Fairy Tales. The war sailing at the antipodes. whole number of articles, longer and shorter, is

tions of papers adapted to the different classes

castle," to commend this long-established and well-known magazine. It is one of the oldest, and we believe indeed the very oldest, of the in existence among us. Its reputation is fixed, contents rendering it a sort of unique in its magazine articles. It is peculiarly distinguished, carries quiet all humor and easy wit. Especially contents are contents rendering it a sort of unique in its dends, as a fund for the support of superanno ated clergymen of the Methodist Protestan Church; \$20,000 to the Oberlin Institute in Church; \$20,000 to the Oberlin Instit

Methodist Quarterly Review for January, 1858. D. D. year, contains eleven articles, including those on Religious Intelligence; Synopsis of the topics, such as Friar Bacon and Lord Bacon; more conservative than we should have ex-Reformation; A good review of Whittier's applied by his executors. Poems, which is written in a kindred spirit to

Philo Judgens and of St. John, in the main a translation from Dormer, one of the ablest writers of Germany on the subject. As a whole, the collection of articles are well prepared, though not marked with equal talent: The number has a fine portrait of the late President Fisk, one of the most valuable men It is now nearly a quarter of a century (1834) since this work was first published. Years ago recently in the Methodist church, and whose removal by death from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, was deservedly and deeply felt and lamented.

> The New York Express proposes, in case Virginia expatriates her free negroes, that they go West, and form a new State, and send their Senators and Representatives to Congress Perhaps Senators Davis, Toombs, and Green, and Representatives Keitt, Savage, and others, would object!

> There is to be a struggle in Congress ere long upon the location of the route for the Pacific railroad. The Fire Eaters want a Southern

for Gov. Wise has written a letter to the Philadelphia Anti-Lecompton meeting, in which he combats the lame positions of Mr. Buchanan The Star of this city is trying to frighten

Henry Winter Davis for his vote against Lecompton. It threatens Baltimore with a loss of Southern trade, because Mr. Davis votes For the National Era.

IS CEREDO A FAILURE? An extract which appeared in your paper a week or two ago, would seem to convey the idea that the efforts of Mr. Thayer, in coloni-

My opinion is, that instead of proving a failure,

the scheme is a perfect success. As fact

however, are preferable to opinions, let me call Last July, about the time Mr. Thayer first commenced operations in Ceredo, there was but one house on the premises. At the present time of writing, Ceredo has been surveyed; treets have been laid out and gravelled; the river in the vicinity of Ceredo has been cleared of obstructions; a good and substantial wharf has been built; a new paper—the "Ceredo Crescent"—has been established, the circulation of which is rapidly increasing; more than twenty houses have been erected, besides many cabins and cheap shanties; a school-house and a meeting-house are in process of construction: en built, which is driven by a pair of double engines, of about one hundred and twenty-five horse power; there are three other engines or oleted. Already in the city are three stores, a blacksmith shop, a shoemaker's shop, a tir factory, and a company of ship builders. Em ng into Ceredo every day.

Nearly four hundred lots have been sold

and when you remember that the condition of purchase is that they shall be built on within lyzed, and during a crisis such as it has never Is Ceredo a failure?

The foregoing statement is made on the au Thaver. Ed. Era.

AN " ESTABLISHED CHURCH" IN THE NAVY

episcopally ordained;" and that the Rev. Mr. painful tyranzy and oppression which naval commanders can exercise on board ship, while captain, use the Book of Common Prayer in the performance of public worship. This wor has appeared in the columns of that highly reconsider the case worthy the dignity of a cour contempt and cruelty stated by the Rev. Mr. Stockbridge was, a tumbler thrown at him across the table, by a ward-room officer. Now scribed by the commanders of ships, and whe

Stockbridge, made public to the world in s respectable an organ of the Baptists as th Examiner. We should like to have Mr. See because they are not "episcopally ordained. We shall be glad to supply any member of Congress with a copy of the Examiner of the

doubt not other denominations, whose mone pays for the support of the navy, and gives al the dignity which these upstart tyrants pos

Methodist Protestant churches in Alleghan

best of the magazines, especially to catch up for tors to pay over such funds to such person can Missionary Association, located in the cit of New York, to be thereafter invested, man The remaining half of this sum is to be c stituted a perpetual fund for promoting the encation and elevation of the colored people the United States of America and the Britis

nounced last year, is now in press, and we shortly be published in London. Its title is

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, a Democratic journal, says: "Gen. Calhoun visited Judge Douglas shortly after his arrival. They had a long conver-

sation, several persons being present. The Judge inquired in reference to the returns from Delaware Crossing. Calhoun made no answer Before they separated, the question was again made. Calhoun replied, that the return had been properly certified. Judge Douglas then gave him some sworn evidence on the subject Calhoun read and turned pale. About one o'clock at night, Calhoun sent to Douglas's house that he was copyinged there had been fraud at Delaware Crossing-540 votes being put down, where only 40 votes were cast-and that he had made the correction in the record, with the approval of the President. He authorized Judge Douglas, Mr. Harris of Illinois, and Gen. Quitman, to publish this fact."

It is thought by some, that while the Administration assures Northern Democrats that Calhoun will issue certificates to the Free State through Congress, that functionary (Calhoun) will keep his promises to the Southern men here, and give the Legislature to the Pro-Slavery candidates, or at least to the State offi-

In the E. A. Ogden, which arrived from the dissouri river, says the St. Louis Republican of the 1st inst., came passengers from Kansas : Gen. Calhoun, late President of the Lecompton Convention; Judge Cato, of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory; J. P. Carr, Esq., who claims to have been elected to Congress under the Lecompton Constitution; J. P. Henderson, Esq.; Capt. Samuel Kramer; and Major Miller, agent of the Sioux Indians, from Fort Bent. These gentlemen are all in Wash-

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Leader says that Governor Denver will probably veto all the acts of the special Legislature. It is stated, however, that the friends of another Constitution have strength to carry the measure over the veto of the Governor. The first Legislature had caused much discussion. There was a rumor at Lawrence that Governor Denver will soon be recalled, and that Mr. Porter, of Albany, will be appointed in his stead. The report was discredited. The Fort Scott difficulties appear to have been of a private

Senator Douglas wrote a strong anti-Lecompton letter to the mass meeting in Philadelphia, last week.

Regent Calhoun has decided not to issue certificates of election to anybody in Kansas until the fate of the Lecompton Constitution in Congress is ascertained. The reason for this is, that some of the Southern members of Congress refused to vote for Lecompton, if certificates were issued to the Free State candidates We may be pretty sure, if Lecompton goes through Congress, Calhoun will return a Pro-Slavery Legislature, and thus perpetuate his power, and any Douglas Democrat who trusts power, and any Douglas Democrat who trusts "John Cochrane, of New York, was called to the chair, and J. H. Reagan, of Texas, actcontrary, wilfully deceives himself. Let Mr. ed as Secretary. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, Calhoun issue his certificates now—if he will stated the object of the meeting to be to effect, not, he proposes to cheat somebody.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

A great anti-Lecompton meeting was held last week in Philadelphia. Colonel Forney that he had received no official returns of the January vote against the Lecompton Constitu

"The people of that Territory had provided for a Convention, but they had not clothed them with power to put the Constitution they agreed upon in operation without submitting it to the people. But the Convention attempted to assume the power; and, after the Legisla-ture had been called together for the purpose of preventing it, and had authorized en election on the 4th of January, at which more than ten thousand votes were cast against it, the Presiof that vote. I doubt not that the President's statement is correct; but I tell you that I was present on the 13th or 14th of January, when lovernor Denver, my successor, formally, in he presence of the Speaker of the House and and counted ten thousand of them, and it was then well understood that a considerable number of precincts had not yet sent in returns. Since that time, I have seen by the newspapers that the vote had reached twelve tho The whole vote of the election of the 21st of December, held by the authority of the Convention, both for and against the Slavery clause in half of that was utterly fraudulent, as is known and will be acknowledged by every fair, intelligent, and candid man in the Territory and on he borders of Missouri, whilst it is evident that on the 4th of January there were from ten to twelve thousand votes east against the

"I have heard no charge of fraud against the party who polled this large vote against the nstitution. Even if these gentlemen had been as ready to commit fraud as the other party, there was no necessity for it, and cer tainly they showed a disposition not to do it. ecause they threw around the law every possible guard which was necessary to secure hon-

"The real vote of the whole Pro-Slavery party could not be more than 3,000 or 3,500; that of the Free State men was from 12,000 to

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas has

passed a bill to provide for a new Constitution. George Bancroft, W. F. Havemeyer, George B. Butler, and other distinguished Democrats a public meeting, to protest against the Le- been ratified by Nicaragua. compton policy of the President, several thousand people assembled at the time appointed, but found the door of the hall closed against them. Subsequently, Mr. Bancroft

Lecompton policy, for which, we regret, we their Federal population, while the administra. accordingly sent the sheriff of Douglas county The Americans of Connecticut have called thinks the Supreme Court is the Slavery citadel a State Convention, to be held on the 24th inst., of those opposed "to the narrow and proscriptive policy of the late Republican Convention, The investig American party of Connecticut, and the nom-ination of an American ticket for State officers;" and "for the purpose of adopting a platform

of principles, nominating a State ticket, and Some of the men concerned in this movement, we are sorry to learn, were once sterling

Kansas.-A correspondent of the Kansas date of February 2d, says:

committee, and a great crowd, in open court, the box was opened, and lo, and behold! all of the returns of both of said elections, including

"The Governor, Mr. Babcock, and Mr. Deitzer, examined most of said returns, and swore that they were the returns of the said elections. having previously been examined by them, in presence of John Calhoun, at his request; exepting, of course, the Delaware Crossing returns, which have been discovered for the first

time. The court, after hearing the evidence, or dered the returns to be placed in the hands of the feel that I am tolerably prepared to point out ommittee for ten days, and then to be returned to the Governor. Adjutant General McLean, Calhoun's chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office, when before the committee, a few days as low as zero, and as rare for it to rise above ago, swore that he had sent those returns to 90. the boys doubted that, and have been watching the Surveyor General's office for several days, and saw them buried, I believe, by McLean and three others, in person, at night. counts for the direct success of Sheriff Walker

in finding them." Оню.—The Democracy of Toledo met in convention a few days ago, and among the solutions adopted were the following:

"That we are uncompromisingly opposed to any action, by Congress or otherwise, that does | Mountains not allow the people of the Territories to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way, undisturbed by any power but that which is vested in the legal and bona fide electors there-

That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton onstitution, thereby clothing that instrument with the force of law, and compelling the subnission of the people to its rule; and that it is o answer to our objections to say that they may change it, if they will, after they have be

come a State.
"That our thanks are hereby tendered to Messrs. Cox, Groesbeck, Hall, Lawrence, and Cockerill, Representatives from Ohio, for their votes on the reference of the special message of the President transmitting the Lecompton Constitution to Congress, and we entertain a confident hope that they will maintain their ategrity against all the blandishments of power, and the insidious seductions of corrupt

demagognes. The meeting was presided over by Josiah Riley, Esq.; and Ira. E Lee, Esq., acted as

The Legislature of California convened on the 4th January. Ninian C. Whitesides, of Yumeasure over the veto of the Governor. The ba, was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, and propriety of repealing all the statutes of the J. W. Scobey, Clerk. The Lieutenant Governor eing ex officio President of the Senate, Thomas N. Cazneau was elected Secretary. On the 8th of January, Governor John B. Weller was naugurated with appropriate ceremonies, and roceeded to deliver a short address, which has en received with great favor in all parts of the State. The Governor has appointed Ferris Forman, formerly postmaster of Sacramento, Secretary of State, and W. F. Brockelbank his Private Secretary.

The returns of the assessors of the various counties in the State show that the value of axable property in California amounts to \$131,806,268 93. This exhibits an increase of all sorts of manufactured articles from the \$18.348.268.92 since last year.

On the 8th January, James L. English, the ate State Treasurer, transferred to Thomas Findlay, the new one, all the moneys in the Treasury, amounting to nearly \$450,000, receiving his receipt and discharge in full, Mr. Findlay owing him one cent.

The New York Herald gives the following account of the caucus of the Democratic mem-bers of Congress, held in the Hall of the House f Representatives, on Saturday night:

f possible, a concert of action in the Demo eratic party, relative to the business before Congress. It frequently happened, he said, that the Republicans were in a majority, and the reason why it was so, was that they were always on the ground when the roll was called; whereas the Democrats often absented themwas chosen chairman. Secretary Stanton deselves from the Hall after a certain hour in the Competent female teachers are greatly needed. livered an able speech upon Kansas affairs. day. He desired to remedy this in some man- They could get from thirty to seventy-five dol-He alluded, in the following language, to the ner. He moved that a committee of five be lars per month. The great difficulty in keep-

> The commission appointed to take the census in Oxford precinct, Johnson county, have ust completed a correct census of that wonderprecinct. Its exact number of bona fide voters at the present date—and there never were any more of them-is thirty-three.

From Kansas

St. Louis, Feb. 16 .- Kansas advices state that some of Lane's men had visited Westfield in search of Danforth, a member of the Lecompton Convention. Mr. Stover is recovering from

The grocery of Patrick Laughlin, who killed Collins at Doniphan a year ago, was demolished, and its contents burned in the street. A skirmish had occurred at Fort Scott, but Denver refused to send troops.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of New York to incorporate a Central American Commercial Industrial Company, with a capital of \$300,000, to purchase land establish manufactories, &c., in Central Amer ica. The following are the corporators:
Messrs. Erastus Corning, E. D. Morgan, John L.
Schoolcraft, William J. Perkins, Charles B. Hoard, John Cochrane, Henry H. Elliott, Walter S. Burgess, E. George Squier, Randolph Martin, Waldo Hutchins, John H. Peck, and John Anderson. The object of the company is to facilitate emigration to Central America. The capital stock of the company is not to exceed \$300,000, in shares of \$100. The bill confers the ordinary privileges granted to such

Washington, Feb. 15 .- Senator Jefferson Davis was detained at home to-day by indisposition. He is suffering from an attack of

The appointments for city officers went into the Senate late to-day, and will be unopened until an executive session. The new code is rejected in every ward by a very large majority. Georgetown went in favor

of it by a majority of 32. Tenallytown reported 36 against it. The New York Herald pretends to have private advices from San Juan del Norte, by which it learns that there had been great rejoicings at Granada, on the reception there of the news

of the capture of General Walker by Commodore Paulding, and that the treaty negotiated of the city of New York, having issued a call for by Senor Yrisarri with our Government had tion to introduce a bill to reorganize the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts, so that the as alleged by McLean, unknown to him.

against them. Subsequently, Mr. Bancroft several States shall be represented by judges in those courts more nearly on the basis of statement, although made under oath. They tion of justice shall be made more speedy and with a sufficient posse, to bring McLean and efficient. It is understood that Mr. Seward papers before the committee. They had, pre-

ued a writ af attachment for General McLean, chief clerk in Calhoun's office, as a witness before them, he having refused to obey a subpoena. It is also understood that proceedings made, assuring the sheriff that nothing was to for perjury have been instituted against him, be found of which he was in pursuit. The taking such action as may be necessary for a thorough organization throughout the State." he having sworn that the returns found under the papers were. McLean inquired, where? Some of the men concerned in this move-forwarded to Calhoun, at Platte City.

We are glad to learn that the National Government is about to enlarge the naval force on Daily Ledger, writing from Lawrence, under slave trade. The vessels at present in service in the African waters are the Cumberland, "To-day the members of the investigating committee went before Probate Judge Miller, of this county, and swore out a search-warrant is preparing at Norfolk to join this squadron."

(flag ship,) 24 guns; the Vincennes, 20 guns; doing. An effort was evidently about being made to raise sufficient force to take the papers from the possession of the sheriff.

The King of the Belgians, the Duke and Ducheess of Brabant, the Prince and Princess of Brabant, the Princess of Braba to search the Surveyor General's office and adjoining building, to find the election returns of the 21st December and 4th January, as they wanted them before the committee. A war-tant was issued, and Sheriff Samuel Walker, of station a fleet of eighteen steamers, besides

The total, on her arrival, will be four sailing to find the election returns of Flanders, and many others.

Upon receiving the word of McLean, as a gentleman, to come immediately to Lawrence, and present himself before the committee, who had directed the sheriff to bring him before the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bitakia, passession of the britation, and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Count of Flanders, and many others.

The ceremony of marriage was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Britation and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Count of Flanders, and many others.

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OREGON AND KANSAS.

EUGENE CITY, O. T., Dec. 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the National Era: I wish to present, through the medium of the National Era, some facts respecting the respective merits of Oregon and Kansas Territo its advantages and disadvantages. The climate is mild and even. It is a very

rare occurrence for the thermometer to fall The nights in the summer are uniformly oun, at Weston or Platte city. Some of cool—so much so, that a person can generally sleep comfortably under a blanket. ters are so moderate that many families have cLean lived for years in log cabins, without anything
This to stop the cracks, except clapboards nailed on

The health is incomparably better than any portion of the country east of the Rocky Moun tains, and with which I have any acquaintance and I am tolerably familiar with the country lying between St. Joseph, on the Missouri river, nd the ascent of Laurel Hill, in the Alleghany

As to the soil, it is all rich; bottoms, valleys, hills, and mountains, producing wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cabbage &c., of the finest quality, and in great abundance. Thunder storms are almost unknown. It is no likely that a lightning-rod will ever be erected in the Willamette valley, from the fact that they would be considered utterly useless. So much for Oregon. Now, for Kansas.

It is well known that Kansas is a high, open prairie country; that it is subject to great extremes, both of heat and cold. Winters in ensely cold, with deep snows. The summers very hot, and at times sultry, producing musqui toes to any amount. Again, that country is subject to the most violent and destructive thunder torms. In Kansas, beasts and men are often

destroyed by lightning.

That Kansas has fertile soil, it is not to be disputed. So far as Indian corn is concerned, it is far ahead of Oregon; but as to wheat, Oregon is just as far ahead of Kansas. And when we come to speak of the health of Kansas, there is no comparison with Oregon. Biliou complaints, in various forms, such as chills and fever, bilious fever, typhoid and congestive fevers, are common in Kansas. I have no prejudice against Kansas—I wish that country and its inhabitants abundant success as a free State. But, in truth, I am bound to say, if any man wants a pleasant and happy home, let him not stop east of the Rocky Mountains, but make his way to Oregon, where 40,000 more inhabitants are now needed, mostly in the way of mechanics. Having drawn a brief comparison between Oregon and Kansas Territories, I shall now write a short chapter on

the kind of emigrants Oregon needs.

First we want skillful mechanics, industri ous, sober mechanics, of almost all kindssmiths, carpenters, wagon-makers, carriage makers, harness-makers, shoe-makers, tanners hatters, broom-makers, &c. We are importing Eastern States, from an eight-horse-power thrashing machine down to a clothes-pin when almost all of them could be manufac tured here just as readily as in any other par of the world, if we had the mechanics to do it, We have any amount of the finest water power in the world. We have an inexhaustable supply of the finest timber that ever grew out of the earth-such as red, yellow, and white fir, pine yew, and cedars of a gigantic size, white oak, black oak, maple, ash, balm, and many other kinds too tedious to mention. The price o labor is too high-smiths charge from \$3 to \$5 for shoeing a horse. Iron is worth ten cents per pound. Carpenters get from three to five dollars per day, common laborers two dollars per day and their board, and other

common laborers are wanted, and could get ready employment. Again, Oregon needs first-class school teachers. Such teachers are very scarce, and receive from fifty to one hundred dollars per month remarks of the President, in his late message, appointed, with power to call meetings, and attend to business generally."

appointed, with power to call meetings, and attend to business generally."

appointed to business generally."

kinds of labor in proportion. Thousands of

old or young, they all marry. The next question is, how are those emigrants to get to Oregon? I answer, they must come by sea; and if they have not the money to pay their passage, they must borrow it from their friends; and if they are honest and industrious, they will soon be able to pay it back. Columbia College, situated at this place, (Eugene City,) has about 150 students, and a large por tion of them are females. It is in great want of female teacher, but there is none to be had.

Repectfully, &c., JAMES H. D. HENDERSON.

* To-day, our prairies are as green as a wheat-field i May, and the wild strawberries are in bloom, Decembe

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE-THE GREAT FRAUD.

LAWRENCE, February 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the National Era: Much interest is being felt here in relation t the election frauds. A committee was recently appointed by the Legislature, for the purpose of investigating the frauds alleged to have been committed at the 4th of January election. You are aware that the whole thing was made to turn upon the vote said to have been polled at

the Delaware Crossing.

It was known that the notorious Jack Henderson had received the returns from that preinct, and accordingly he was arrested, and prought before the committee of investigation. He immediately wrote a line to Calhoun, r questing that the returns from that precinc should not be opened; and accordingly, when the returns were examined, which was done in the presence of Gov. Denver and the Speakers of the House and Council, the returns from Delaware Crossing were not presented.

Since Calhoun left the Territory, it is report ed that he has stated that the Pro Slavery ticke had been elected, and also a majority of both branches of the Legislature. This led to an examination of the matter, inasmuch as it con flicted with the returns examined in the presence of the gentlemen before alluded to. A process was accordingly instituted, by which the returns of Gen. McLean, Calhoun's chief clerk, and the custodian of the papers in Calhoun's absence, should be brought before the committee of investigation. McLean was by process of law brought before the committee and put upon oath. He testified that soon after Calhoun left the Territory, a messenger, purporting to come from Calhoun, called on him, and received the returns left in his possession since which time he had not seen them, and, as he verily believed, had been taken to Washing

The committee, however, did not believe this viously to sending out the posse, received int mations of the papers' whereabouts, so had no difficulty in finding them. difficulty in finding them.

McLean was found at the Surveyor General's

office, with a posse of some fifteen or eighteen persons, and thirty or forty loaded muskets McLean protested against the search being under a pile of wood, back of this office. Whereupon McLean lost countenance. He sink, but doubtless wished to. the Coast of Africa, to protect the interests of time, the sheriff's posse had exhumed the box our commerse in that quarter, and to cheek the containing the desired papers. The sheriff was The account in the Times fills sixteen columns. directed to bring McLean, in case the safety London was filled with royal guests, chiefly of the papers would not be endangered by so from the German Courts. Among them were

tty, went up this afternoon, and, under several sailing vessels, and about 200 guns, vey the papers to the committee, or rather to a wood-pile, buried in the ground, a candle-box was found, and brought here; and to-night, in presence of Governor Denver, C. W. Babcock, Coast, we can imagine no good reason why it nt of the Council, and G. W. Deitzler, should not be broken up on the South Coast, if to be opened in the presence of Gov. Denver | was supported by her father. The ceremonies the naval armament of both Powers be centered and the Speakers of the two Houses. A large were of the most imposing character. Before there. Let steamers be substituted for the audience was present, all of whom evinced the the service, a choral, written for the occasion, sailing vessels now employed, and the disgrace most intense interest in the result. The pa-which our flag has attached to it, because of its pers were then examined by the gentlemen al-minster Abbey choirs. At the conclusion, Hanconstant illegal use, would, with the suppres- inded to, and declared to be the same papers del's Hallelujah Chorus was sung; as the pro-

the committee, for temporary possession and examination.

They find, on examination, the returns from Delaware Crossing. Previous to this, the judge of election from that precinct had been before the committee, and testified that the whole number of votes polled at their precinct was 43. They have since run up to 379. was the requisite number to defeat the Free State ticket. This is not all. Thomas Ewing, of Leavenworth, who is a member of the com mittee, had taken the precaution to be at Kickapoo on the 4th of January, and to vote. He states that there were but two votes polled after his vote was recorded. This, it will be seen, enabled him to determine the number of fraudulent votes added after the poll was closed. They find, on examination, that Mr. Ewing's vote was the five hundredth (500) vote polled, and consequently there could have been but 502 votes polled at that precinct. But the books now show the names of 995 persons. Here is a gain that shows a larger rate of in terest than any of the Western States would be willing to allow, and certainly larger than the Free State men of Kansas will allow in these hard times, and that wholly on bogus capital.

Four hundred and forty-three gain on five hundred and two, in a few days, is certainly a ruinous interest to any people who will acknowledge the corn, and particularly when it was illegal to count anything but the principal. But as the Pro-Slavery party had no means of knowing what amount of capital would be necessary for their purpose, it seems to be the only way for them out of the scrape. At these two precincts it will be seen that 779 fraudulent votes, to say nothing of those who voted as many as a half dozen times at the precinct of Kickapoo, were polled, or rather added, after the polls were closed, in the county of Leavenworth alone. What else will come to light, we are not able What will the good people of the States say

to this last development of corruption in the Pro Slavery party here, who have friends and elations in Kansas, who have come here to make homes for themselves and families, depending upon the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and squatter sovereignty for their government?

What will the President say about this kind of non-intervention? We have no hesitation in saying that he will repudiate the whole thing, and declare that he has been grossly deceived, if he has not been duped.

Here are the most important papers in the whole country, perhaps, left in the hands of a man who has not only violated his oath, but, as a dog would do, who had a bone he wished to conceal, hides it in the earth! or as a highway robber would do, who wished to conceal his ill-gotten gains. We think it doing an honorable dog injustice, to compare him to such men. And then, a respectable dog would not say, upon oath, that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of what he had buried. Nor would be forfeit his character if he had given his word as a gentleman to follow you, by immediately running off to Missouri, without stopping to reconsider his pledge-thus showing

that the lie was premeditated. We had supposed that enough had already been developed, to convince the whole countr that no confidence could be placed in the men who had the charge of the elections and papers in this Territory. But we predict that this last development will shock all decent men. No excuse can be urged. The frauds are not morally certain alone, but legally so. The proof is of such a character as would be received without hesitation in any court in the

Mr. Ewing is a son of the Hon. Thomas

Ewing, of Ohio, and a man of not only irre-proachable character, but of the very first order of talents. Henry J. Adams is also a member of the committee, and a man very highly esteemed in Leavenworth city, of which he is the present Mayor. All the men of the committee are men of intelligence and character. They are determined to do their work thoroughly, and expose whatever of fraud has been practiced upon us.

The people are very indignant; and should the men be found who have been guilty of attempting to wrest the Government from the have little hesitation in saying that the rope would also be fastened upon them, and they would straightway occupy a more literally elevated position than heretofore.

Calhoun has gone to Washington, it is under-

stood, to urge the passage of the Lecompton Constitution, and will doubtless state that the Pro Slavery ticket has been fairly elected. This statement will be based upon returns which he dare not show at the time he opened them in the presence of the men whom he had asked to be present, and see the votes counted. He may be placed in an awkward position by the late discovery. Doubtless he will have made his statement before this intelligence

reaches Washington. If so, it will be too late ton that will undertake his defence? It will be vain to say that Calhoun might not have been privy to this rascality. No one will believe it. The Pro-Slavery men here, who have any character, say that none of the men implicated in this transaction can find any man to stand by them; and should they return to this Territory, they would doubtless soon go to their final accounts. The process of settling with those men would doubtless be by short

hand, but by long rope. If there is a spot on earth where they can find pleasure in living, after having conspired in so base a manner against the liberties of a people who have been harassed by corrupt officials, by fire, by sword, and by Federal authority, we say, let them seek out the place, out let them not undertake to find that place in

We feel that forbearance has gone to the furthest point where it can be a virtue. It was no easy thing to persuade our people to go into an election under a Constitution so ustly odious as was that framed at Lecompton But after having laid aside all their pride upon the subject, determined to stop avenue to success, they cannot be induced to lay aside or smother their indignation. The guilty men must keep out of the way, if they hold their lives to be of any value.

It is understood that the men in Congress, who advocate the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, urge that the election the 31st December as a day of fasting, humiliaof officers under that Constitution and Govern-ment is taken as evidence that the people of the Territory are satisfied with it, and would quietly settle down under it. Such is by no means the case. Having participated in the Convention that put the ticket in nomination and also in the election, we know what we firm, when we state that the only idea entertained by any one was, to use every precaution in our power to prevent that Constitution from becoming the fundamental law of Kansas. It was feared that Congress might treat the vote against the Constitution, on the 4th of January, as illegal; and that if we permitted the Government to fall into the hands of the Pro-Slavery party, we should be under the necessity of submitting to oppression for an irdefinite length of time, or we must revolutionize. For this alternative we were not prepared. The people

left to us. no matter with what difficulties su But more at length, should anything of importance be developed.

here would never consent to rebel against the

Federal Government, while the ballot-box was

The Royal Marriage in London. The English papers are filled with account of the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, which took place at the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace, on Monday morning, January 25th.

Dean of Windsor, and the Sub-dean of the

day or two for Berlin, where a grand reception was prepared for them. The fullest particulars are given of the appearance of the royal couple. After the cere-mony, the bride, who had been very composed,

gave way, and threw herself into her mother's arms, in a burst of emotion. The young couple immediately went to Windor. They were drawn there by the Eton boys,

amid great cheering.

The bridal costume of the Princess Royal was of rich white moire antique; the lace dress of exquisite Honiton guipure, consisting of three flounces, the body being trimmed to match. The veil was of Honiton guipure lace, worn in a style completely novel in England for bridal costumes, attached to the head with magnificent Moorish and Spanish pins. The dress and veil were splendidly worked-the emblems being the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The latter has employed fifty girls for the last twelve

Queen. The cost of this production was about The Princess Royal's wedding bonnet, which she had on upon leaving the Buckingham Palace for Windsor, was of white tulle, trimmed with lace, and bunches of orange blossoms outside, with lace quilting inside, and white silk ribands. The size is not very diminutive.

The costume which her Majesty dressed in at the marriage was of peach color moire antique, with Honiton lace flounces and peachvelvet train, the lace flounces being the same which the Queen wore at her own wedding. At the wedding, some of the highest families n the empire were represented, in the persons f the young ladies who had the honor of offi-

The floor of St. James's chapel was covered with a scarlet carpet, and was entirely appropriated to the royal cortege, the illustrious visitrs and their suites.

The altar was of crimson velvet, on which was the royal communion service of gold plate. There was a low rail of oak round the altar, the supporters of which were of gold, the whole of the top being covered with crimson velvet.

The royal wedding cake was of colossal proportions-five feet in height. It was made in hree tiers, and in compartments, each one beng surmounted with a figure of classical charer, more resembling a work of art in ability f execution, than a production of the confecionery department. It was brought to Buckngham Palace, in pieces, and finally put to-

Several autograph letters were written by the Princess Royal, to her friends among the nopility of her own sex, taking a graceful and asked how he stood on the Maine law, he tionate farewell of them.

The Mexican Revolution and New Government. New Orleans, Feb. 10 .- From the Mexican urnals received by the Tennessee, are gathered the following names of the members of the Cabinet of Zuloaga, the newly-elected Provisional President of the Republic, viz: Cuevas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Elquero, of the Interior; Larrainzer, of Justice; Maldonado, of Finance. The above embraces the generally-recognised Government of the Republic, but another had been established at Guanajuato, headed by Benito Juarez, who had dispatched a force against the city. Zuloaga, hearing this, had submitted a strong body of troops, headed by Chieftains Ozallos and Miramon, who would proceed to intercept and give them battle. A warm conflict was anticipated, which would, it was thought, extend to the streets of the capital. The excitement all over the coun- it appears that three of the Northern States try was tremendous, and trade was entirely at alone (Pennsylvania, New York, and Massa a stand. The general opinion appeared to be that order could alone be restored by the recall half of the amount. of Santa Anna.

Later from Europe. Halifax, Feb. 14.—The steamer Niagara has rrived, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. The Baltic reached Liverpool on the 28th. The news by the arrival is not of much im-

Advices a week later from 'India had been received. Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore, and will shortly go westward with a powerful force. General Outram had attacked the enemy at Alumbagh, and defeated them with the capture of four guns. The Punjaub and

Central India were quiet.

There is nothing later from China. The correspondence of the English papers says that the American Commissioner sought an interview with Yel, but had met with a sarcastic rebuff. Lord Elgin's demand had likewise been rejected in the same strain, and a speedy attack | Corn, white on Canton was accordingly anticipated.

The Leviathan was expected to be affoat on the day the steamer sailed. The English money market continued easy, and a further decline in the bank rates was ex An imperial decree divides the French army

into five great divisions, to be respectively under Marshal Castellanie, Broquet, Pellissier, Canrobert, and Valliant. The addresses from the army to the Emperor are growing very offensive towards England. Many of the addresses ask for leave to pursue and exterminate the conspirators in their

Lablache is dead. A conspiracy against the King of Naples has been discovered.

Fire in Brooklyn. New York, Feb. 16 .- Four large buildings on Fulton street, Brooklyn, near the Ferry, occupied by a carriage repository, alcohol stores, oarding houses, &c., were burned this morning. The loss is prohably over \$50,000. Nothing of the steamer Baltic, now about

Our dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 24th December, 1857. The principal part of the whaling fleet have left Honolulu for the tion, and prayer. A lot of pure merino sheep has been imported from Australia

Our dates from Oregon Territory are to January 2. The news is bare of interest. The Rye Flour 3.00 (a) 3.87 Snake Indians are reported to have joined the Mormons against the United States. The Clickitate are councilling as to what they had best do in the Mormon war. The "Saints" Corn, white - - - 67 @ have emissaries among all the Indian tribes. Corn, yellow - - - 64 @ have emissaries among all the Indian tribes. to inveigle them over upon their side.

A letter from an American captain at the A letter from an American captain at the Clover Seed 8.50 @ 9.00 Chincha Islands, says that there is an abundance of guano there, but that it is so freely in-Hay 60 @ 75 termixed with gravel and stones as to require screening previous to its shipment. This process, of course, would make the guano cost Bacon, Sides more than it would come to. At the date of Bacon, Ham the letter, November 13th, there were twenty- Pork, Mess - - - 16.25 six chartered vessels loading for England, in every instance the crew having to dig and bring alongside the cargo; and there seemed little or Lard, in barrels no prospect of any being loaded within the Lard, in kegs stipulated lay days.

New Orleans, Feb. 13-The steamer Empire City arrived last night, bringing Havana dates of the 9th. The Empire City left the Wabash in port. Commodore Paulding had received a nandsome entertainment from the Havana authorities. Sugars were firm in the Havana market. California news unimportant. Markets dull.

Oregon intelligence says the Snake Indians have an intent to join the Mormons. South American advices bring accounts of the arrest of Mr. Lomer, on a charge of conspiring to bring arms to the Americans. Coroondence between ex-President Exchingus. Mr. Lomer, Com. Vanderbilt, and Col. Fitzgerald, of New Orleans, is published. It is thought that Lomer will be shot. Affairs between the Government and Vivanco remain about the

A destructive fire had occurred at Valparaiso; loss, \$1,000,000. The news from the South Pacific is impor-

tant. Captain Lomer-commissioned by ex-President Echinique in the navy-has been arrested and thrown into prison at Valparaiso, on a charge of conspiring with Echinique and others to fit out a revolutionary force in the footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic, be speedily removitely footing up only three hundred and forty-nine sion of the accursed traffic and the accursed traffic and the accursed traffic and the accursed traffic and traffic and traffic and traffic

then placed in the box, and delivered over to played. Immense and enthusiastic crowds lished, they show that he had been in secret hronged the streets of London on the occasion. | correspondence with Com. Vanderbilt, of New In the evening, the Queen gave a grand concert | York, and a gentleman named Fitzgerald, in In Buckingham Palace.

There were illuminations and various festivities in London and throughout the kingmunitions. The Government officers of Peru The bride and bridegroom were to leave in a assert that they have copies of the original contracts between the parties. The revolution in Peru is at a stand-still.

At half past three o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the large stone building on Blackwell's Island, New York, used and known as the Island Hospital. The fire was first discovered in the kitchen of the middle house, and had made great progress; and, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in ing water, before the flames could be extinguished the building and furniture were totally destroyed. There were six hundred patients in the building at the breaking out of the fire, all of whom were got out safely. The wife of the resident physician, Dr. Sanger, narrowly escaped with her life. She was rescued from a window in the third story, by means o

The Los Angeles Star, of the 26th of Decem ber, says:
"Major Blake, commanding at San Diego, is ordered to take post at Martin's Ranch, at the months. This new style of veil was entirely her Majesty's suggestion, and the carrying out of the idea met the approbation of the mouth of the Cajon Pass, with the staff, band, and all the mounted men of his command. Lieut. Mercer, of Fort Tejon, is also under orders, with his company, for the same place. Dr. Ten Broeck is to accompany Lieut. Mercer's command. Lieut. W. T. Magruder, Regimental Quartermaster, First Dragoons, is authorized to furnish stores and transportation for the command. The united force, it is supposed, will amount to about eighty men, and are to hold themselves in readiness for a march to the Coloredo 12

It has already been announced that Colone Wade Hampton expired suddenly on the 10th instant, at one of his plantations in Louisiana. He was well and widely known throughout the South, as a gentleman and citizen of untiring public spirit, gallant demeanor, and high-toned courtesy and hospitality—in all points a noble representative of the best old school and class of Carolina planters. At the memorable defence of New Orleans, in December, 1814, and on the 8th of January, 1815, he acted as a confidential and well-approved aid-de-camp for Gen. Jackson, and shared largely the confidence and closest regards of that sagacious chieftain whose intuitive judgment of men was one o his most remarkable traits. Few men above the desire of station and office, says the Charles ton Courier, have been so widely known as Col. Hampton, and the sad intelligence we now publish will be received with a wide-spread sorrow, such as perhaps could not be created by the death of any other private citizen.

Everybody remembers the platform on which the great Stebbins planted himself, when he run for President of the United States. When promptly answered that he was "in favor of the law, but against its execution." This admirable political position has been assumed in New Hampshire and other States by the Dem cratic party, in resolutions expressing unabated confidence in Mr. Buchanan, and pronouncing against the measure on which he has staked his Administration. Mr. Hale showed up the resolutions from New Hampshire, and said that the Democrats of his State only meant to endorse Mr. Buchanan, and to repudiate his acts .- Providence Journal.

Over \$157,000 (as appears by the report of the Howard Association) were contributed to aid the people of Norfolk, in their terrible visitation by yellow fever, in 1855. The Washing ton Union, from which we derive the informa tion, does not mention from what part of the country the bulk of this aid was received, but

MARRIAGE.

BENTLEY-WAGNER, On Thur 4th, at Calvary Church, New York, by the Rev. George F. Seymour, Norman S. Bentley, to Emilie M., second daughter of David B. Wagner, Esq., all of said city.

> MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.

Corn, yellow - - 56 @ Rye, Pennsylvania . . . Oats, Pennsylvania . . . 35 @ Clover Seed Timothy Seed 2.50 @ 2.75 Hay, Timothy - - - - 15.00 @20.00 Bacon. Shoulders - - - 74@ Bacon, Sides Pork. Prime 13.00 Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs - - - - -Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed 00 0 Wool, Fleece, common - - -Wool, Fleece, fine Butter, Western, in kegs . . 1210 Butter, Boll 16 @ 00 10 Cheese

Flour, Western • • • • 4.25 (a 4.30 Flour, Southern • • • 4.50 (a 4.90 Wheat, white 1.38 @ 0.00 Wheat, red 1.05 @ 0.00 69 00 Butter, Western Coffee, Java 15+0

FROM DR. LEWIS, OF VERMONT.

Lime, Rockland 1.20 @ 0.00

Lime, common

65 @

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Stomach and Digestive System, and act as the surest preservative against Fever and Ague, as well as other United States against the existing Government | Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETR PREPARE FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The Republican Association of Washington have just completed arrangements for publish ing and distributing Tracts, Essays, Speeches bearing upon the important question now agitating the country.

Most of the Speeches delivered in Congres during the present session by the Republican members, and also those that may hereafter be delivered, can be had, enveloped and free postage, at 75 cents per 100 for eight-page and \$1.25 per 100 for sixteen-page Speeches

They will also be directed, without addition expense, to such names as may be forwarded

Our Republican friends ought to take imme diate steps to flood every Congressional district and especially districts now represented by Democrats, with these Speeches and Docu ments. Address L. CLEPHANE, Secretary Republican Association

We advise every one who suffers from Dy pepsia or Debility in any of its forms, to us the Oxygenated Bitters, a medicine more favor ably known than any remedy ever discovered for the positive cure of these troublesome com-

WORKINGMEN'S LIBRARY.

o., Indiana, have received some five hundred volume llaneous Volumes, with some excellent donations from Hon J. U. Pettit. This Library is principally a don ion from William McClure, of Mount Vernon, Indiana The Library is open every day, over Talbot & White rug store. Terms of membership, one dollar.

L. R. BOWMAN, President.
V. M. ARNET, Secretary.
J. H. CLAMPITT, Librarian.

" Truth is Stranger than Fiction." Published this Day, February 9, 1858, FIFTY YEARS IN CHAINS:

THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVE. WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. "My God! can such things be! Hast thou not said that whatso'er is done Unto thy weakest and thy humblest one, Is even done to thee?" WHITTIER.

430 PAGES, CLOTH, GILT BACK, PRICE, \$1.00 This is the title of one of the simplest yet most inten-

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is one of the many books that have come from the popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but, unlike many of its class, it is a book of facts, and does not depend for its worth upon the imagination of the author. It is an autobiography, the life of an American slave—that is to say, told by himself—and all the more effective for being published mostly in the language of the chief character. The slave author states that he is now living, where he has lived for some years pass, about fifty miles from Philadelphia, fearful at this day to let his place of residence be known, lest even yet it may be supposed that, as an article of property, he may be of sufficient value to be wort pursuing in his old age. What an idea, that an old man the victim of wrong, dare not, in this free country, name the place of his abode, as doing so might add a few more to the fifty years of slavery that he has known, and so make the evening of his life as miscrable as were his youth and manhood. Yet, even this is not the worst, for his case is that of thousands, with this addition, that they are slaves to the last, and drag "lengthening chains" it their graves. It may be true, that most slaves are content with their lot, which is not the least of the evils o slavery, but it is impossible to exaggerate the misery of these of their number who feel their degradation, an long for freedem. They experience sensations of fact transcending the powers of the most vivid imagination As an old poet has said—

"He that aye has lived free,

"He that aye has lived free,

"He that aye has lived free,
May not well know the misery,
The wrath, the hate, the spite, and all,
That's compass'd in the name of thrall." But we can study the accounts we have of the mi

The story is told with great simplicity, but with

Washington, D. U.

If truth be not stranger than fiction, it is assuredly wiser. A narrative of real experience, like the above will have far more effect against Slavery than the ingent ously wrought novel, however true to life its pictures may be. The tone of the book is calm, but serious, as a solean witness, whose business is to give the people truth. Such should be the object of all books on this subject. The time is past for reading them merely for amusement and excitement's sake. One peculiarity which we notice, is the entire absence of the negro dialect, so profusely introduced in many works of this character. Its simple dignity of style is far more worthy of its object than those grotesque and artificial attempts at attractiveness. — Amsrican Buptist.

It comprises the true history of a slave's life, written in plain, unpretending manner. On account of the absence f all extravagance and theory, it is one of the best works fits class.—Courant, Clinton, Mass.

This is an autobiography, written in a simple, earned touching style. It will be read with deep interest bery many, and will make no converts to Slavery.—Chritan Chronicle, Philadelphia, Pa. The narrative will be found deeply interesting to a who sympathize with the oppressed and down-trodde lave.—Christian Secretary, Hartford, Ct.

It will be read with interest by those who are desi

f becoming acquainted with the hardships which a po-ion at least of the slaves at the South are obliged to en-ure.—Standard, New Bedford, Mass. AGENTS, READ THIS!

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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR : JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORBESPONDING EDITOR. PROSPECTUS OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME

ponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an

cret combinations to control the Ballot-Box nen, and to all measures directly or indirectly untenancing proscription on account of birthplace or religion; a friend of Temperance, the Iomestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freelom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It regards Slavery, and the issues involved n it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent system of measures; and it therefore has sup-

ported, and will continue to support, the Republican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom, holding itself, however, perfectly in-dependent, at liberty to approve or condemn whatever may accord or conflict with its oft-It presents weekly a summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a record of the Proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most important speeches delivered in that body.

Its Foreign and Domestic Correspondence is carefully provided for, and its Literary Miscellany, chiefly original, being supplied by many of the best writers of the country, makes it are

of the best writers of the country, makes it emphatically a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY. My subscribers have stood by the Era handsomely. No paper can boast warmer or more steadfast friends. They have not forgotten that, whatever the claims and merits of other papers, the *Era*, in the face of imminent perils, was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this slaveholding District, and has been for elever years the only journal at the seat of the Fed eral Government, representing the sentiments of the Free States on the great Question of the Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers en-gaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the pa-pers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Govern-ment, the *Era* is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official adents denied, while, so far from having

the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a ntinel on the outpost of Freedom G. BAILEY. Washington, D. C., November 1, 1857.

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THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW No. CLXXVIII, for January, 1858.

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caused no loss to their pretended owners.

"It is plain beyond controversy, if we exam

in Kansas, he says:

"These slaves were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has are length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the

Now, it is a fair inquiry, why the President should view these two decisions of the Supreme Court in lights so very different? Surely no

one will pretend that there was less legal acu-men, less soundness of judgment, less honesty

"earnestly recommends" Congress to disregard

Notwithstanding the court had admitted its

annihilated, by two of the ablest Justices on

ommends" Congress to overrule the decision

But how is it at the North? We were every-

where told in that section of the Union that

in the Amistad case, and pay Ruiz and Montez

Again, to bring this case within the terms

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMISTAD CASE. Men not Recognised as Property by the Consti-

SPEECH OF HON. DE WITT G. LEACH, OF MICHIGAN, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 27, 1858.

Mr. Chairman: It is the unquestioned right of the sovereign people to understand fully, in all its bearings, whatever is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. And, sir, it is evidently our duty, as Representatives of the people, to investigate thoroughly all matters people, to investigate thoroughly all matters that have thus received the Executive sanction; to receive, approve, and adopt, what is just and expedient; and to expose and reject what is nnjust or inexpedient. This is not simply our privilege—not a matter optional with us, to be done or left undone, but an imperative duty, a have a right to expect at our hands. Hence, I rejoice at the entire freedom with which the annual message of the President is examined and criticised, both in this Hall and in the other wing of the Capitol. It is necessary, highly necessary, and eminently proper, that this should be done. These annual repetitions of a close and searching examination of that important document are essential to the highes usefulness, the purity and permanence of our system of government. A fearless and manly exercise of this inalienable and constitutionally guarantied right of freedom of discussion, can not be neglected or surrendered without im perilling all that we, as American citizens, most scredly cherish. I am aware, sir, that discussions on these

occasions are sometimes deemed unnecessarily severe on the Executive; but it must be remembered, that when a man assumes the direction of the affairs of this great nation, he voluntar w makes himself the servant of many million of freemen; each of whom has a right to know now he discharges his duties, and to proclain his approval or declare his disapprobation, in such terms as he may deem most appropriate And it should be further remembered, that or dinary men only are reached by ordinary means Those in high places, who have power and patronage in their hands, may commit with imunity deeds which would be regarded as innous, if perpetrated by the untitled and the Hence, a more thorough exposure, nore emphatic and severe condemnation, be come necessary, when men in high places make serious mistakes or commit great crimes.

Presidential office, and, when worthily filled, for the President himself. But they do not alawys receive with confidence, and unreservedly adopt, the opinions of him who many happen to bear the honored title; for since the fathers of the Republic fell asleep, they have learned, by sad experience, how often and how far even a President may stray from the landmarks of Freedom. Often has been verified to them the truth of Jefferson's declaration, that "eternal gilance is the price of Liberty;" and they have learned to know that the higher the sphere in which a public functionary moves, the great acts, and cautiously weighing his recommendations. No man's opinion, in matters of mo-ment, is to be taken upon trust; and least of all that of a public officer, on matters of grave olitical import. And the subject becomes of the first importance, and demands cautious, wise, and decided action, when that opinion bears directly or indirectly on the freedom of when it tends toward the establishment of rules that are liable to be construed as favorable to Slavery, or as hostile to any of those "inalienable rights" which are the birthright of every member of the human race.

Hence, sir, I have a few remarks to offer upon what the President has been pleased to recom-mend, relative to the Africans liberated from tion which treats of "popular sovereignty' son that in both branches of Congress that other gentlemen around me, I am sure, will and amicably adjusted. pursue it still further, until the unparalleled States who supported him for the office he article provides: benefit of Slavery, and that will repudiate with scorn his efforts in its behalf, and henceforth give their influence and their votes to men se lives are a sufficient pledge that they will ever be found true to the cause of Freedom. Hence, I pay my respects to that portion of the message which relates to the Amistad Afri-

brought to the attention of Congress; once by President Polk, and once by the immediate predecessor of the present incumbent. Yet serious consideration; and I trust, that since the matter has slept so long and so quietly, it will not now meet with favor at the hands of And I am not without confidence that it will be permitted to sleep on; or that, if brought into the House, it will meet the face it so eminently deserves, and be indignantly rejected by an expression so emphatic that nei ther the present incumbent of the Presidential office, nor any of his successors, will ever again venture to intrude it upon the attention of Congress. Sure I am, if gentlemen will but give the subject the attention it deserves, they can arrive at no other conclusion than that it has no business here.

But let us hear what the Executive says relative to this matter. I quote entire his remarks

at the Court of Spain is unsuccessful in pressing the "just claims of our citizens," partly because of the neglect of this Government to pay for the Amistad Africans. And to remove this difficulty, to put that kingdom in better "tone and temper," the President "earnestly recommends an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress."

Now, sir, for one, I shall not vote for an appropriation to put Spain, or any other Power, in better "tone and temper" towards our own Government: If our citizens have just claims against the Spanish Government, we are abundantly able to see that ample justice is done them. Shall we bribe Spain, or any other Power, to deal fairly by our citizens? Shall we pay her a price for rendering to our people what is equitably theirs? Shall we purchase justice at the hands of any Government on earth? As an American citizen, sir, I say no,

never!

If Spain is justly indebted to the citizens of this Republic, let their demands be properly presented, with the requisite proof, and it is ore than probable they will be recognised and paid. But if they are not-if they are rejected—then let her, as we would let Mexico or Central America, know, under similar circumstances, that justice must be done, without not, I trust, so pitifully weak and so despicably

ing to say that, if we firmly demand it, we shall speedily receive it.

How different is the language of the President from that used by Jackson relative to another European nation, whose power is far other European nation, whose power is far other European nation, whose power is far other from that the first that all men are of the first that the first that the first that all men are of the first that all men are of the first that all men are of the first that the first the first that the first more formidable than that of Spain. But this is not surprising—not at all; for "progress"—and unless the Democratic "progress" of the last twenty years, of which we hear so much—has played

ple towards the American Republic, I can suggest a remedy, easy of application, that will accomplish all the most earnest friend of peace could wish; and that, too, without drawing upon the almost empty vaults of the Federal Treasury.

Sir, let us convince our transatlantic neighbor that we are not a nation of pirates. Let us prove to her that we respect and will observe and enforce the laws of nations. Let us give her to understand that the sacred rights of property shall not be violated; that neither the strong arm of the Government, nor the bloody hand of the filibuster, shall wrest from her, or attempt to wrest from her, the beautiful and fertile islands over which she rules in this western hemisphere. Let us repudiate the false doctrine, which has found too many supporters in high places, that those islands are ours of right, are necessary to our safety, and must be secured, at whatever cost of blood or

Why, sir, so bold and reckless, so lawless and rampant, has this filibustering spirit become, that it casts off all restraint, overleaps all bar riers, and here, in these council halls of the Republic, openly declares in favor of "national grand larceny." Said the gentleman from New York, [Mr. HASKIN,] the other day-

"I beg the gentlemen of the South not to believe that

There, sir, is what I suppose we may properly erm the last revised creed of the national filibu ters. That is filibusterism gone to seed! That is modern, progressive Pro-Slavery Democracy run mad! That is piracy reduced to system; robbery made respectable; the old tyrannic principle, that "might makes right," republicanized and held up for the younger members of the Democratic family to study, and for the older ones to swear by! It is the same dogma that has been in the mouths of tyrants from the earliest history of our race till the present moment; the same that has kept nine-tenths of mankind in slavery; that has filled the world with chains and wretchedness and woe, and spread darkness more fearful than that of midnight over the greater part of man's earthly

heritage ! Sir, if we would put the Government and people of Spain in better "tone and temper" to wards this Republic, we can very readily do it by repudiating all such unfounded dogmas, and by showing, both by our words and our acts, that we still have regard for the rights of nations and for international law. Said the Father of his Country, in his Farewell Address: "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; ultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and mo-ality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy loes not equally enjoin it?"

How worthy these words of their distinguished author! Well will it be for us, and for those that are to come after us, if we give heed to this sage advice, and by every proper means seek to "cultivate peace and harmony with all error of the Confederacy at that time, while error half of the Confederacy at that time, while stained the soil of one fair Territory with the ed author! Well will it be for us, and for those the Spanish ship Amistad, by the authorities of the United States, some eighteen years ago. seek to "cultivate peace and harmony with all I choose to speak upon this part of the message, rather than that other and more important por- let us do this in good faith, and that rather than that other and more important por- let us do this in good faith, and that sary."

seek to cultivate peace and narmony with all ern half of the Confederacy at that time, while stained the soil of one fair Territory with the blood of many freemen, and have shaken the sary." restored. The "tone and temper" of the Spanish nation towards this Republic will be changsubject has already been ably discussed, and | ed, and all our minor difficulties can be readily

pursue it still further, until the unparalleled iniquities practiced upon the freemen of that unhappy Territory shall be exposed to the view belief that this indemnity is justly due under the tast content and the deal try, gross injustice to the wise and upurbaging try, gross injustice to the wise and upurbaging try, gross injustice to the wise and upurbaging try, gross injustice to the view belief that this indemnity is justly due under that the content and the deal try, gross injustice to the wise and upurbaging try, gross injustice to the view belief that this indemnity is justly due under that the content and the deal try, gross injustice to the view try, gross injustice to the vi of an indignant and outraged people. At the same time, I am anxious that every word the President has uttered in his message, at the behest and for the interests of Slavery, should receive due attention; for I am confident in of the Amistad negroes at the time the cause the belief that there are multitudes in the free | was tried in the United States courts. That

"That all ships and merchandise, of what

Mr. Justice Story well said, in delivering the opinion of the court:

First, then, do these negroes fall within the

treaty? It appeared in evidence before the court, that "they were natives of Africa, and were kidnapped there, and were unlawfully ransported to Cuba, in violation of the laws and treaties of Spain, and the most solemn edicts and declarations of that Government." Spain, by treaty with Great Britain, had abolhad directed that every negro introduced into her colonies, in violation of the treaty, should be declared free in the first port at which he should arrive. Again, in 1835, another treaty was made between Great Britain and Spain, for the avowed purpose of "rendering the means taken for abolishing the iehuman traffic in slaves more effective." In the last treaty it is an instrument, that man might make "merchandise" of his fellow. Afraid? Yes. Said the slave trade is again declared, on the slave trade is again declared. And still later, by royal ordinance, on the 2d of November, 1838, the authorities of Cuba were stimulated to renewed efforts to suppress

Such, in brief, were the laws and treaties of Spain, when, in 1839, these negroes were stolen by pirates—pirates by the laws of our own ountry, and worse than pirates by the laws of by the Amistad to another part of the island, unchanging laws of Heaven. They were, as sins! No, sir; the Constitution does not make they ever had been, in that condition in which a very respectable and venerable public document delares that "all men are created;" they be drawn from it that there is any analogy bewere "free," and there was no law in the Spansh dominions or in the United States by which

they could be reduced to Slavery."

But, sir, I go further than this, and assert that if these Amistad Africans had been slaves by the laws of Spain, the treaty-making power of this nation had no authority to surrender them as "merchandise." It had no constitution its protection.

These Amistad Africans had been slaves sons," entitled to its support and justly claiming its protection.

These Amistad Africans, then, were not only of his!

But h that if these Amistad Africans had been slaves any manner whatsoever.
Whence does the treaty-making power de

rive its authority? Of course, from the second paragraph of section two of the second article of the Constitution. It is true, the language there used is indefinite; and were it not for other parts of the instrument, the President and Senate would scarcely have any bounds set other parts of the instrument, the President and Senate would scarcely have any bounds set to their authority as a treaty-making power. But all parts of the Constitution must be harmoniously construed; and inserting the constitution must be harmoniously construed. moniously construed; and inasmuch as it nowhere speaks of men as "merchandise," nowhere speaks of them as property, nowhere even speaks of them as slaves, it is doing violence to language, and outraging the rights of the people, to assume that it sanctions the idea that men are or can be property. Indeed, the tenor of the whole instrument is unequivocally and emphatically Anti-Slavery. It was "ordained and established" by "the people of the mean as to be compelled to pay a price for the United States," to secure, among other things,

strange pranks with American parties and politics, and wrought marvellous changes in the opinions and character of American Presidents without number, instances in which Southern alty, the punishment pronounced, I believe, in and judges!

But, sir, if it is really desirable, as I doubt not it is, to improve the "tone and temper" of the Spanish Government and the Spanish people towards the American Population I alty, the punishment pronounced, I believe, in men in revolutionary days, in elequent terms, all countries upon those guilty of piracy. And condemned the African slave trade—that very traffic, by virtue of which the President now robbery and piracy so aggravated as Spain has ple towards the American Population I alty, the punishment pronounced, I believe, in men in revolutionary days, in elequent terms, all countries upon those guilty of piracy. And condemned the African slave trade—that very traffic, by virtue of which the President now assumed to consider this condemned to consider this condemned the African slave trade—that very can we for a moment suppose that in a case of robbery and piracy. I will not, on this point, detain the Committee, to stringently enforce the law? Would she not as these facts are notorious. Yet I cannot re-sist the temptation to show from the record nated in the bond?" And if so, what would sist the temptation to show, from the record what the statesmen of Virginia and of Georgia thought of chattel Slavery in the "times that tried men's souls." Listen to the patriotic

> voice of Virginia: "At a very full meeting of delegates from the different counties in the colony and dominion of Virginia, begun a Williamsburg, the first day of August, in the year of ar Lord 1774, and continued by several adjournments, Saturday, the 6th of the same month, the following sociation was unanimously resolved upon and agreed

association was unanimously resolved upon and agreed to ?? ** **

"2d. We will neither ourselves import nor purchase any slave or slaves imported by any other person, after the first day of November next, either from Africa, the West Indies, or any other place.? * * *

"For the most triding reasons, and sometimes for no conceivable reason at all, his Majesty has rejected laws of the most salutary tendency. The abotition of domestic Slavery is the greatest object of desire in these colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But, previous to the enfranchisement of the slaves we have, it is necessary to exclude all further importations from Africa. Vet our repeated attempts to effect this by prohibition, have been hitherto defeated by his Majesty's negative; thus preferring the immediate advantages of a few African corsairs, to the lasting interests of the American States, and to the rights of human nature, deeply wounded by this infamous practice?—See American Archives, fourth zeries, vol. 1. pages 636 to 696.

Hear, too, what the good people of Georgia said of the "unnatural practice of Slavery:"

Darien (Georgia) Resolutions.

"In the Darien Committee "Thursday, January 12, 1775.
"5. To show the world that we are not influenced b any contracted or interested motives, but a general phanthropy for all mankind, of whatever climate, language or complexion, we hereby declare our disapprobation and abhorrence of the unnatural practice of Slavery is and abhoreence of the unnatural practice of Slavery in America, (however the uncultivated state of our country or other specious arguments, may plead for it,) a practic founded in injustice and cruelty, and highly dangerous to our liberties, as well as lives, debasing part of our fellow creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue an morals of the rest; and which is laying the basis of tha liberty we contend for (and which we pray the Almight to continue to the latest posterity) upon a wrong founds tion: We therefore resolve, at all times, to use our ulmost endeavors for the manumission of our slaves in the colony, upon the most safe and equitable footing for the masters and themselves."—Page 1136.

Such, sir, was even Georgia Democracy in 1775. What is Georgia Democracy to day. Said a member from that State, [Mr. Gartell,] but a day or two since—and he said it, too, in the sacred name of Democracy-"I hold that the institution of domestic Slavery in the South is right, both in principle and practice; that it has ever been, and still is, a blessing to the African race; that it has developed the resources of this great country to a untold extent; and that, by its conservative influences, it has elevated us in the scale of morality, wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, to a point never attained by any other people.

ther people.

"As a Southern man, proud of the place of my nativity, as the owner of slaves, as conscientious of my mora bligations, I trust, as any gentleman on this floor, I has tate not, here or elsewhere, to defend this institution, a eing strictly in accordance with the principles of right, of thistian duties, and of morality, and as having the highes unction of laws, both human and divine."

I have not one word of comment to make on this declaration-not a word. Let it go to the of but one way to render it more impressive than it now is. There is an illustrious names sake of mine, whose gening alimetrious names are other potent reason where the same of the sam people of the free North "without note or com- of purpose, in the court of 1841, than in the sake of mine, whose genius shines conspicuous in every number of the London Punch, who, or overthrow the decision in the Amistad case, above all men, is qualified to illustrate truths and in the same document pronounces the so sublime as these! Let us have an illustrated Dred Scott decision "final." Nor is it difficult edition, upon which men shall look and be to discover what that reason is. The former is converted, whether they will or not. Some an Anti-Slavery decision, the latter Pro-Slavery, men do not seem to feel the power of truth, but The one preserved Freedom to some fifty Afri the artist can oft times make them see it. Give cans; the other entails or is designed to entail us an illustrated edition of modern Democracy; Slavery upon countless thousands. The one the theme is a grand one; the materials rich! was made in the spirit that governed public I have shown, sir, what were the sentiments men in the better days of the Republic; the

of a considerable person of the people of Geor- other was an unholy attempt to give a solemn ment of colonial independence, the delegates of | was in accordance with the genius of our re National Constitution, this Anti-Slavery feeling was still strong—so strong that it carefully excluded from that Constitution "the idea that gross violence to the Constitution of our counwas not admitted, and neither the treaty-making power, nor the legislative power, nor the judicial power, has authority to place it there.

The Constitution was made in a better age humane feelings, and gross despite to the comthan this, while the love of freedom and the mon sense of nine tenths of the civilized porhatred of oppression that sustained our fathers tion of the great brotherhood of man. It is humiliating to my pride as an American history yet glowed in their hearts, and gave cittzen to say it, (and I earnestly wish it were character to their deeds. It was made previous | not true,) but I see no other, I can discover no to the grand discovery that African Slavery is other reason for the alacrity and earnestne a "divine" institution, approved of God, and destined to last forever. It was made long before the promulgation of the doctrine that due these two decisions of the same judicial Treasury. the throne," willed it, and at once its will was erable with age before it was suspected of being a Pro-Slavery instrument; and its authors had been "gathered to their fathers" before ence. He recognised this extra-judicial opinion of a majority of the Institution was venterable with age before its, back of all these paid advocates of wrong, a power, compared with which they are but as a withered leaf before the rushing whirlwind. Yes, sir; the people are a power before which Presidents, and Congresses. and Slavery is the true "corner stone of repub- tribunal. The slave power, "the power behind version of its true meaning to crush out Free- | Court as the "final" settlement of a grave nadom and to force Slavery upon communities tional political question. and States that regard it with utter loathing. Notwithstanding the con-Yes, it was made in a better, a more patriotic age | want of jurisdiction over this very case; notthan this—an age when the fires of Freedom, kindled during the revolutionary struggle, still brightly burned on every hill-top; when the public heart beat strong for Liberty, and the ransported to Cuba, in violation of the laws ransported to Cuba, in violation of the laws and treaties of Spain, and the most solemn dicts and declarations of that Government."

Spain, by treaty with Great Britain, had abolated the slave trade as early as 1820; and disconting the slave trade as early as 1820; and disconting the slave trade as early as 1820; and disconting the slave trade as early as 1820; and shed; when, in short, politicians did disconting the slave trade as early as 1820; and shed; when, in short, politicians did disconting the slave trade as early as 1820; and shed; when, in short, politicians did the departments of the Government through a long series of years; notwithstanding the sectional, partisan, anti-republican ing the sectional, partisan, anti-republican ing it overthrew doctrines which the President had himself held and advocated with zeal and should be shown to the control of the laws public conscience was pure and just; when through a long series of years; notwithstanding the sectional, partisan, anti-republican ing the sectional, partisan, anti-republican ing the sectional ing it overthrew doctrines which the President had himself held and advocated with zeal and the departments of the Government through a long series of years; notwithstanding the sectional participant in through a long series of years; notwithstanding the sectional participant in through a long series of years; notwithstanding the sectional participant in through a long series of years; notwithstanding the sectional participant in through a long series of years; notwithstanding the sectional participant in through a long series of years; notwithstanding the section of the growth and the departments of the Government through a long series of years; notwithstanding the section of the properties of years. not ignore precedent and truth, and justice, ability at an earlier period of his life; and notand conscience, nor limit their labors to the advancement of their own interests, or the upbuilding of a corrupt, Slavery-extension, Sla-annihilated, by two of the ablest Justices on

"I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just, and that his vengeance will not sleep forever!" And there are men now, sir, that tremble for their country, and they mean to save that coun- for negroes whom they never owned. Am I not try which they love so well from utter subjection | right in saying that this can only be explained sectional institution, anti-republican and anti-democratic in its every form and feature, shall that power could have induced the President to God—and unlawfully carried to the island of be nationalized; that men everywhere shall be make this remarkable recommendation? But Cuba. A few days later, while being conveyed recognised as "merchandise," sold like beasts here, it seems to me, he went even farther than in the shambles, and driven by the lash of the was necessary to prove his fealty to Slavery; they rose on their oppressors, achieved their independence, and some two months afterward were They mean that these things shall not be, save first on the list of champions of that very pecuresputed by a United States vessel on the Long leand coast. They had never been reduced to Slavery. They were free by the laws of Spain; free by the laws of nations; and free, as they ever had been, by the eternal, impartial, and probability of the positions ascrilege! They are unpardonable political assumed by his supporters in the free States. tween "merchandise" and the bones and flesh other living man; " and that he "never gave a and blood and souls of which men are made. vote against the interests of Slavery, nor uttered It nowhere gives countenance to the idea that, by any possibility, can men be converted into "merchandise;" nowhere authorizes the Government of the converted into expectations of his Southern friends! His "cony, can men be converted into ern heart!" How completely has he met the nowhere authorizes the Government of his Southern friends! His "con-

> sons," entitled to its support and justly claiming | half continues, and their "sensitive hearts" but they were freemen, unjustly and illegally restrained of their liberty by lawless pirates, against whom it was their right to rise in arms, and whose overthrow at their hands was a mertagainst whom it was their right to rise in arms, and whose overthrow at their hands was a mertagain to make Kansas a free State; and that, if electrons the state is a state is a state is a state in the state in the state is a state in the state in the state is a state in the state in the state in the state is a state in the state and whose overthrow at their hands was a meritorious act. Yes, sir; they did as you and I, ed, no "aid and comfort" would be extended

ernment to treat them as aught else than "per- sistency and efficiency of service" in their be-

where. But even if it were true that these Africans were "merchandise in the sense of the treaty," an, but not yet have they secured Buchanit was necessray, said the court—and in this the court was unquestionably right—that the that he whose name was thus linked with this ers, and am invited to spend days with them. the court was unquestionably right—that the claimants should show that "there had been a important measure is at all likely to promote Last evening I drank tea with Mr. Wm. Husple.

After expressing the opinion that the Kanof pirates and robbers." This was not shown; and utterly indefensible and inexcusable, has saw the elite of the black and colored of this it could not be shown. The negroes were in possession of the Amistad at the time she was all questions now before the American people, the Episcopal church, and an editor of a paper. boarded and captured by the United States that the very men who elevated him to the Pres. The house is elegantly furnished, and the draw-

of which that repeal was secured.

Yet the political troubles that now distract and threaten our country are not remediless. The disinterested patriotism, the devotion to country, the reverence for justice, the regard for human rights, which animated the founders of the Covernment was a representations, and with whom I am to spend next Tuesday. He is also mentioned in the work of the order of the challence make the plants of the order of the challence make the plants. the cargo of the Amistad have been worth to

"Oh! what a tangled web we weave, When thus we practice to deceive."

Ruiz and Montez? If the "pirates" had been hung, what would have been the fate of the "merchandise?" In this light, then, the liberation of the Africans by the Supreme Court

solution of all our difficulties, give peace and the repose to the country, and security to all within its borders.

We of the free States, sir, are not unreasonable. Indeed, we are very modest in our demands. We ask only that the rights guarantied to us, "the people of the United States," by the Constitution, and conceed to us during all the earlier years of the Republic, be restored. We ask that the Constitution be interpreted in the same spirit in which it was made—that it be construed as the "charter of Liberty," not ask that the Constitution be interpreted in the same spirit in which it was made—that it already exists; and that, as a State institution, it rely solely on States support, neither seeking nor receiving "aid and comfort" from the General Covernment. We demand that all the Covernment. We demand that all the Territories, and this District of Columbia, be purged of this blighting curse, and that Norther orn freemen be no longer required to join the chase for fugitive slaves. We demand, in short, the complete denationalization of Slavery.

With Slavery in the States where it exists we the shadout the states and the same and the same and the same and the same and that all the charter of Liberty," not ask that the Constitution be interpreted in the same spirit in which it was made—that it already exists; and that, as a State institution, it rely solely on States support, neither seeking nor receiving "aid and comfort" from the General Covernment. We demand that all the corrections, and the comptant that the comptant of the little head to the compton of the choicer was reging here, and it was doubtful to the constitution of the which he read to a free state to "support the Lecompton of the schedule; I am anxious, to record my vote for my right to hold that carpon frice, for which he paid \$40,000. When the choicer was doubtful to the choicer was reging here, and it was doubtful to the constitution, to the blight personable to the constitution of the blight doubtened to the constitution of the blight pe the treaty, it was indispensable for Ruiz and Montez to establish their title to the "merchandise" by "due and sufficient proof." On this point, a brief extract from the opinion of the court shall suffice. I quote from 15th Peters's report, page

we trust. But if we, or our kindred and fellow-citizens in the Territories, cannot have peace without a base and dishonorable submission to the slave oligarchy, then we do not desire it. If money contributed by Northern men is to be drawn from the Federal Treasury to reward Spanish pirates for their deeds of blood; if from the drawn to sustain, perpetuate, and extend, this most odious of despotisms; if we are to join in soil, or, for refusing so to do, are to be robbed of our substance and rot in prison; if our mouths are to be closed and our presses silenced anyastitutions which we hate unceremoniously Government are to make the diffusion and per-petuity of this "sum of all villainies" the primary object of their labors; if the poisoned poitical chalice is to be thus constantly pressed to our lips; if all that we hold dear is to be laid upon the bloody altar of Slavery-I can

only say, that when these wrongs have reached a point no longer tolerable, the freemen of the land will rise in their strength and remove press what I know to be an earnest and deepeated feeling among the masses of intelligent and thinking men throughout the free States. Most certainly they are the sentiments of the nineteen thousand freemen by virtue of whose votes I have the honor of a seat on this floor. We feel, sir, that the point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, is almost reached. It is very near; and I warn gentlemen to beware how they press these indignities home upon the freemen of the North henceforth. I know

the strength of the Government, and that its power is now in your hands. The President is with you; the Congress is yours; the Supreme Court is ready to do your bidding; and the hungry cormorants that feed and fatten at the public crib, how in abject submission, and rev-erently execute the will, whatever it may be, of those who hold the keys of the Federal But there is, back of all these paid advocates

Courts, with all their pampered retainers and fawning sycophants, dwindle into contemptible littleness. Let those who choose to insult their ntelligence, outrage all the better feelings of their nature, and trample ruthlessly upon their dearest rights, look well to the future, and prepare for a reckoning which will surely come, and which, from present indications, cannot be long delayed. To day, you have the power, and may do what you will. You may give these Spanish pirates \$50,000 from the people's Treasury if you choose; but let me tell you, gentlemen, it will add as many thousand voters to the party of Freedom in the North and West And party of Freedom in the North and West. And every aggressive act upon our constitutional and reserved rights will have a like effect. The harder you press us, the speedier and more complete will be our triamph, and the more ignominious your overthrow. Choose, then, your course; but remember the impending settlemen on have to make with the three million voters

in the free States of this Union. In conclusion, sir, I have but to add, that if this appropriation, so "earnestly recommended," is to be made, if some fifty thousand dollars are to be drawn from the Treasury to settle this Amistad affair, I, for one, shall insist upon its going to the parties who were the only ones wronged in that transaction. I shall insist upon its payment to the Africans who so gallantly rescued the ship from the Spanish pirates, and whose property it thence became. They had a right to the Amistad, for they captured it from outlaws. It was legally and equitably theirs; and when they were liberated by the court, the property which their valor had won should have been placed at their disposal. The wrongs which these unfortunate men suffered were irreparable; we cannot fully right them now; but do not let us add insult to injury, and dis-grace ourselves in the eyes of all Christendom, by rewarding their oppressors, and setting the seal of our official approbation upon an act of inexcusable and unmitigated piracy.

LETTER FROM THE WEST INDIES.

We are favored with the following interesting letter, written by an American traveller to his brother in New York. The writer, whose prejudices were once strong against emancipation, went to the West Indies to see the workings of freedom. He is there now, pursuing his inveshave not yet been pained by any word or act tigations. From our knowledge of the parties, we are confident that entire reliance may be placed in the statements.

BARBADOS, December 12, 1857. I arrived here on the 8th inst., after a boister ous passage of thirteen days. It was cold when we left New Haven, the thermometer rity of the people. Why, sir, the watchwords ocean 74°. The temperature here has been, the President's message constrains him to differ his friends in the North were, "Buchanan since I landed, 76° at 8 A. M., and 82° at one with the President of his choice. He protests and free Kansas!" Well, they secured Buchan-

rior natural powers to the Anglo-Saxon, I must ing a vote upon its rejection. say, a more refined and intelligent company it Tangled and intricate, indeed, are the results has seldom been my fortune to see and enjoy. which have grown out of the repeal of the Mis- On rising from the table, thanks were returned souri compromise, and the specious and de- fer the repast and pleasant interview. We lusive cry of "popular sovereignty," by means then returned to the drawing-room, where, with

of the Government, now warming the hearts and controlling the acts of People, President, and Congress, would lead to a speedy and easy and Congress, would lead to a speedy and easy and Longress of People, President, and has visited his name sake, Longress and Congress, would lead to a speedy and easy and lead to a speedy a

healed. We design to use them, and them only.
We have faith in their efficiency, and in them
their approach.

A white planter informed me that he did not know a planter who would return to Slavery, if he could; and I find this the opinion of every

held. Such clouds I never saw, and the rising and setting sun is gorgeous beyond expression. The heat is not near so oppressive as it is at home, at the same temperature. The trade winds are constantly blowing over this island; and though same national fund millions are to be annually at the same temperature. The trade winds are the thermometer is now, at half past twelve, at the pursuit of fugitive slaves on our own free 82°, I cannot keep my papers on the table without putting weights upon them.

I hope you, my dear brother, will live to see the West Indies. If you do not, you will die without knowing what a beautiful world we where beneath the stars and stripes; if the rights of the States are to be disregarded, and live in. No wonder Columbus wrote home to institutions which we hate unceremoniously leaven Isabella, that he found it so pleasant to thrust upon us; if all the Departments of the live in "India," that he did not know as he should be contented to live in Spain.

IOWA CORRESPONDENCE.

LE Chaire, Iowa, Feb. 2, 1858. To the Editor of the National Era:

If the Legislature of this State gets through one half of the programme before it, this session, the members will at least earn their per is sure to be mischevous to that party sustaindiem. Prominent among the proposed meas- ing power without right, and doing wrong that tion of county for township supervisors; the abrogation of the office of county judge, and the establishment of a board of county commis-

sioners, &c. Following the example of Congress, the Leg-

sion, and requesting them to resign in the event of their declining to comply with these instruc-tions, passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 12, and the House by 36 to 29. It remains to be seen whether Senator Jones will obey his constituents, or follow the leadings of the Administration. Doubtless he will take the latter course. It would be strange should he do otherwise, after so long and so persistent devo-

tion to the slave oligarchy.

But the time has come when Iowa is to be rightly and truly represented in the councils of the nation. Her days of subserviency to Pro-Slavery Democracy are over, and henceforth her Senators and Representatives will be of the true metal. On the 26th ult., ex-Governor Grimes was

elected United States Senator, in the place of G. W. Jones. The vote stood, Grimes 64, Ben M. Samuels 41. In the Republican caucus, Hon. J. Thorington received 13 votes. Not-withstanding Senator Jones's compliance with all the demands of his party, regardless of principle, yet he failed to get their votes for re-elec-The election of Governor Grimes is an event

in the history of our State. With talent and legal acumen he combines in no ordinary degree unflinching devotion to the principles of free labor and free soil. None who are acquainted with his course while Governor, or who heard his noble appeals in favor of Fremont and Dayton, can doubt that his future ourse will be as beneficial to the nation as has been his past to the State. Your readers are aware that the bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island has long been a

bone of contention between the steamboat men and railroad men, the former affirming the structure to be an obstruction to navigation. The following extracts from the report of the bridge-master, for 1857, shows how much it is

an obstruction:
"First boat passed the bridge, March 25th. Whole number of boats in March, 8; hits with no damage, 1. Whole number of boats in April, 163: hits with no damage, 5, ditto with dam age, 2. Whole number in May, 197; hits with no damage, 5, hits with damage, 2. Number in June, 162; hits with damage, 2, without damage, 1. Number in July, 124; hits without damage, 1. Number in August, 105; hits without damage, 1. Number in September, 117; hits without damage, 3, hits with damage, 2. Number in October, 125; no hits. Number in November, 53; hits without damage, 1. Number in December, 11; no hits.

"Whole number of rafts during the year, 600; broke, to some extent, 26." Our remarkable mild weather still continues The Mississippi is as free from ice as in June, as far up as Prairie du Chien. Yesterday, a steamboat left here for Galena, there to load for St. Louis.

GOVERNOR WISE'S MANIFESTO AGAINST THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Message Overhauled. THE PRESIDENT WARNED BY THE SOUTH.

against the mode in which the Lecompton Constitution was pretended to be submitted, as antirepublican and oppressive, and as offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free peo-

morning.

sas-Nebraska act was an "enabling act" of it self, he admits that the conduct of the Topeka ites was violent and unlawful, and that their privilege of fair dealing with foreign Powers.

As we grant justice to others, so we should require it at their hands; and it is not idle boast
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quire it at their hands; and opponents acted under lawful authority up to

After a scathing review of the Lecompton Convention's election jugglery, Gov. Wise pro-ceeds to give a Southerner's view of the ques-

The Democratic party had just come out of a severe and doubtful conflict with the Know agine myself an ultra-Southern slaveholder, put to the ordeal of the challenge under this clause

are provened nature present as the present states are continued. The spect, that the district attorney has admitted, in open courts, spectal transports are record, that there appears were nature Africans, and the spectal transports are record, that there appears were not the libes in the case. The supposed proving tray interest of Rizi and Monter is completely displaced, it were at liberty to look at the evidence or the sales of the propose to interfere; but we are undertaily the same of the district attensive, which is not propose to interfere; but we are undertaily speak the record of the proving tray of the court and selection of the court was delivered by Judge Story, who has had few equals, and not specified to the court and selection of the court was delivered by Judge Story, who has had few equals, and not specified to the court of the United States in no superiors, as an expounder of law, in this or of the lands; and there was great unanimity of sonition that did not exist in the Dred Scot case, which gentlemen on the other side regard as a final and unquestionable seltlement of an important principle. And it is beyond it is the present state sell and the hearts of the people are with united that the present state States in the court, only one—Mr. Justice Baldwin—dissenting; a unity of sonition that did not exist in the Dred Scot case, which gentlemen on the other side regard as a final and unquestionable seltlement of the court, only one—Mr. Justice Baldwin—dissenting; a unity of sonition of finess of the people are with us; and the was great unanimity of principle. And it is beyond dispited that the President regards the action of the court was delivered by the suppression of the court was few the court, only one—Mr. Justice Baldwin—dissenting; a unity of sonition of finess of the court was delivered by the suppression o But the question is, not whether the Lecompton Constitution has been opposed unlawfully, but is it the act and deed of the sovereign people, whose it purports to be—and is it republican in its submission by the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution? And mark, too, that this test oath is applied when the Constitution

> He contends that there was obviously a sin ister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to part of the Constiution, with no election as to the whole. He denies the assertion of the President, that no people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. The people were not allowed a fair election at all.
>
> A fair election could not be held under the

> schedule, as appears from its face.
>
> He contradicts the President's idea, that the admission of Kansas would speedily end the agitation in Congress, and localize it in Kansas. He declares that it never can be local again. It is all-essential that the settlement

The letter concludes with the following warning appeal to the friends of the President:

We have proudly, heretofore, contended only for equality and justice; but if this be wantonly done, without winning a stake—the power of a slave State thereby—it will be worse than vain. Following the example of Congress, the Legislature dispenses with the appointment of a regular chaplain, whose duties are now performed by the different elergymen of Des Moines, (eleven in number,) in rotation.

Joint resolutions against the admission of Joint resolutions against the Joint Resolution against the admission of Joint resolutions against the admission of agree to equality, we must expect to be denied it. It is our bull goring the anti-slavery ox. Suppose we had had a majority of slaveholders in that Territory; suppose a minority of abolitionists had gotten the census and registry into their hands, and had kept fifteen out of thirty-four counties out of the Convention; suppose they had formed a Constitution, with a clause prohibiting slavery, and had sent it to Congress, without submitting it to a majority of the legal voters; or suppose they had sub mitted all parts of the Constitution to the popular vote, except the one clause prohibiting Slavery, knowing it would be voted down if sub mitted to a majority of the people; suppose such a "boot on the other leg" had been sub mitted to Congress, and we had then heard the absoluteness of a Convention contended for by Black Republicans, demanding of Congress to sustain the doctrine of "legitimacy," I tell you that every Southern man would have been in arms, and would be roused to the shedding of blood, rather than to submit to Congress fastening upon a majority of Pro-Slavery people, authorized to proclaim its Constitution, without an express grant. This is the same principle, accompanied by trickery and fraud. "We are willing to do unto others as we would have

them do unto us." The Southern people ask

for no injustice, no inequality.

We are told that "prompt admission"
Kansas as a State will end the agitation i
Congress, and localize it in Kansas. What What is he Kansas question? Is it local to Kansas No. It never can be local again. It has pervaded all places and all classes in our country Let Congress endorse this schedule of legerde main, let the South insist on it, let the North ern Democracy be required to consent to the injustice, and the precedent becomes of universal application and citation against us for a time. Not only will the example plead, but it will be a plea in continuous cases of similar import and danger, rising successively as long as our vast territories to the Pacific shall be filling up. It comes up again and again, ever year, from territories extending from Mesills Valley to Dacotah. Flatter not ourselves, then that any mode of adjustment will do, because it is the "speediest" for Kansas. It is all-essential that the settlement shall be just and right and equal. If not, it is sure to be mis chievous to that party which has snatched power without right, and done wrong that good may come of it. To do justice is always the best policy. If all would "demand only what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," injustice and oppression could never be perptrated or tolerated. The ulterior effects of adop ing the Lecompton Constitution, with its sched-ule annexed, will be worse than referring back the question to the Territorial decision. will arraign this Administration, and the De-mocracy and the South, for demanding more than is right, and for forcing resistance to wrong. It will be jagging the lion of a majority, whilst the hand of a minority is in its mouth.

It will return the chalice to our own lips when the Kansas question again and again arises, in North Texas, in New Mexico, in Mesilla Valley, and in all our boundless domain of unsettled and fast-settling territory. It will drive from us thousands of honest Democrats in the North, who can willingly stand by us Wise, in response to an invitation to attend the anti-Lecompton meeting held last evening, is published in the Philadelphia Press of this when we demand more, and refuse justice and equality to others. It will rais Republican flag over the Capitol in the nex struggle for power, and that, then, will raise the ast dread issue of union or disunion! Are not some aiming to drive us to such

as will raise that issue past being laid?
For my part, gentlemen, I address you as the friend of Mr. Buchanan and his Administration. They have both my best wishes and warmest riendship, and I would save both from danger

To John W. Forney, David Webster, Daniel Dougherty, E. G. Webb, Esqrs., Committee.

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